CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

THE RIPENING.

O vast, unwieldy land of ours!
Like some huge Titan boy thou art
Whose young blood surges through his heart
In a crude strife of powers,
Until some tingling moment when
One cry wrings all true souls, and then
Thou standest in the strength of wrath and tears—
Thou gatherest all thyself to tower above thy peers!

Thee, new-born far beyond the main,
God cradled in a new-found clime
That wistful Europe's dreams sublime
Might not seem all in vain;
Hope, reawakening at thy birth,
Thrilled the droopt songsters of the earth
To brief ecstatic joy. Erelong in thee
Shall they behold the pledge of one Humanity?

The nations, ay, the nations wait
Thy ripening. Shall they lift their eys
To see thee knit thy thews and rise,
Single, and whole, and great?
Not sooner for the bugle-call,
Not sooner for the sound of all
The cannonades that roar beneath the sun.
Knowledge and Love and Toil shall slowly make thee one.

What song shall hail yon far-off morn?
Must Hope be sung in sweet, sad wails
By Europe's rich-voiced nightingales,
Bleeding against a thorn?
Come, new-world Lark! Come, future seer—
In thy strong chanting men shall hear
Love dominant through the triumph hymn of Life,
While long-retreating drums beat the dead march of strife.
—W. M. Gamble in the Atlantic.

AN ARKANSAS LYRIC.

A pretty girl,
With witching cirl,
Was belle of a city in Arkansas.

A callow youth
Exclaimed: "In trouth
You're the fairest maid I ever sas."

The maiden said,
With blushes raid:
"Go 'way," likewise "get out" and "pshas!"

The lad said: "Through
My heart have yough
Sent longings that will ever gnas."

And then he cried:
"Oh, be my bried!"
The maiden murmured, "Ask my mas."

So he inquired,
With love inspured,
If mamma'd be his ma-in-las.

The mother sighed
And then replighed:
"Perhaps you'd better see her pas."

Her father seized
The youth displeized,
And rudely smote him on the jas.

With manner rough
Papa did cough
The lad until his flesh was ras.

"I'm nearly dead,"
The poor youth sead,
When next the maiden fair he sas.

"Oh, tell me true
What has hurt yue?"
She asked. He said: "I sas your pas."

And thus we see
That there can bee
Jogs in love's course in Arkansas.
—Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Miscellany.

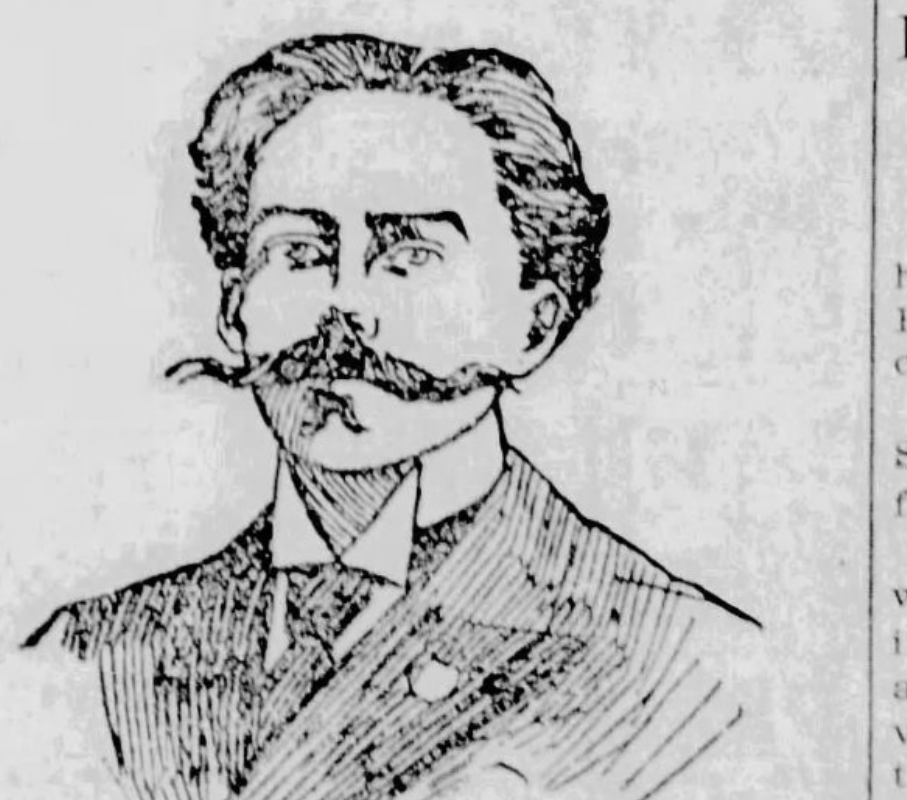
THE BLACKBALLING OF SENOR QUESADA.

Diplomatic circles are excited over the blackballing of Senor Quesada, the Cuban commissioner, by the Metropolitan club of Washington, says the New York World.

The Metropolitan is the most exclusive social club in Washington, and contains a large percentage of members of the diplomatic corps, who are charged no initiation fee and only pay dues during their residence here.

Ambassadors, ministers, attaches and mere under secretaries have been admitted, with hardly the formality of a ballot, all of which of course only emphasizes the club's rejection of Senor Quesada.

Before the outbreak of the Spanish war, Senor Quesada represented the Cuban junta here. He received no official recognition, however, and was invited to no official functions.


SENOR QUESADA.

After the war was started Senor Quesada's status improved somewhat, and when the so-called Cuban government revoked his commission and denounced him as a "traitor" to Cuba he seemed to find even more favor with the administration.

Mr. McKinley appointed him a commissioner at a salary of $5,000, to be paid out of the revenues of Cuba. While representing the Cuban junta Senor Quesada claimed that he received no salary.

Recently the President appointed Quesada to be an assistant to Major General Wood, the new governor general of Cuba, and it was thought best before Quesada's departure for Cuba to have him obtain the social and diplomatic indorsement of admission to the Metropolitan club.

When his name was proposed John Hay, secretary of State, acted as chief sponsor, and W. W. Rockhill, ex-assistant secretary of State, and now chief of the bureau of American republics, seconded the nomination.

It was therefore, a bewildering surprise even to most of the members of the club when it was found that he had been rejected.

Members of the Spanish colony are, of course, highly elated over Senor Quesada's discomfiture.

Truly Remarkable.

"Most remarkable man I ever knew," said the satirical citizen.

"I never noticed any extraordinary indications."

"You don't know him as well as I do. I have told him frequently of race horses that won at long odds, and I never once heard him say that he felt sure that horse was going to win, and would have bet on him if something hadn't happened to distract his attention."—Washington Star.

At It Again.

She—If I could live my life over again I would not marry you.

He—Um; well, it's hardly possible bad luck would stick to a man two lifetimes.—Halfpenny Comic.

Business Is Quiet.

Smith—What business are you engaged in now?

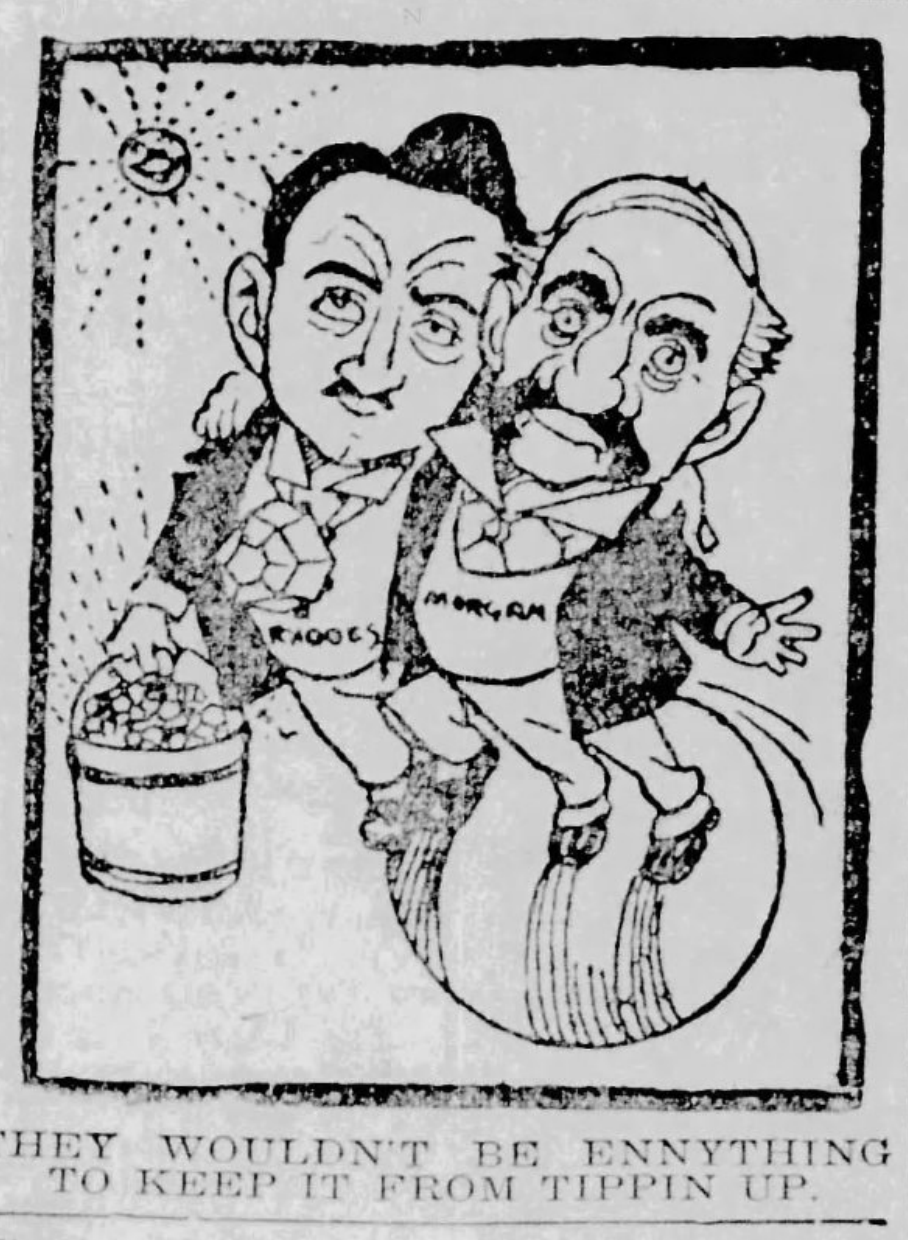
Brown—I'm a silent partner in a private deaf and dumb institute.—Chicago Record.

PA ELABORATES ON CECIL RHODES.

"Who is Cecil Rodes and what did he do?"

Them was the words maw Hurled at paw when we was Eatin Breckfust yisterdy mornen.

"Well," paw says, "I'll tell you. I alwais Like to incurridge peeple what ast about it when they Don't no things. That's the trubble with so menny Folks. They set around and Don't ast becoz they are afrade they mite Git Looked Down on, and so they Go thru life without Findin out Lots they wisht they new and that they ot to no."

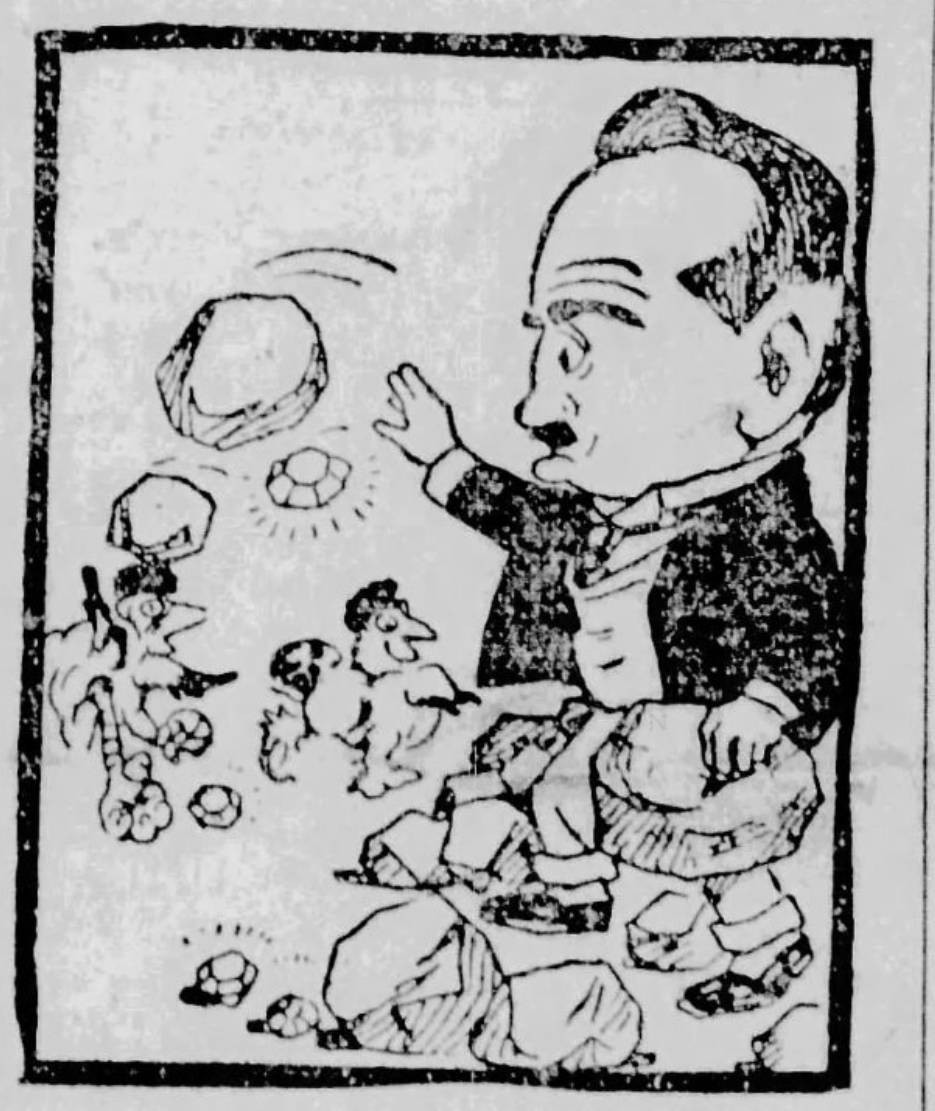


THEY WOULDN'T BE ENNYTHING TO KEEP IT FROM TIPPIN UP.

"Did you ever ast ennybuddy ennything?" little albert says.

Paw looked over the Top of his glasses at him for about a minit, but little albert give the best immuttashen of a ninnosunt lam I ever seen and Bit off anuther Link of sossidge, so paw went on:

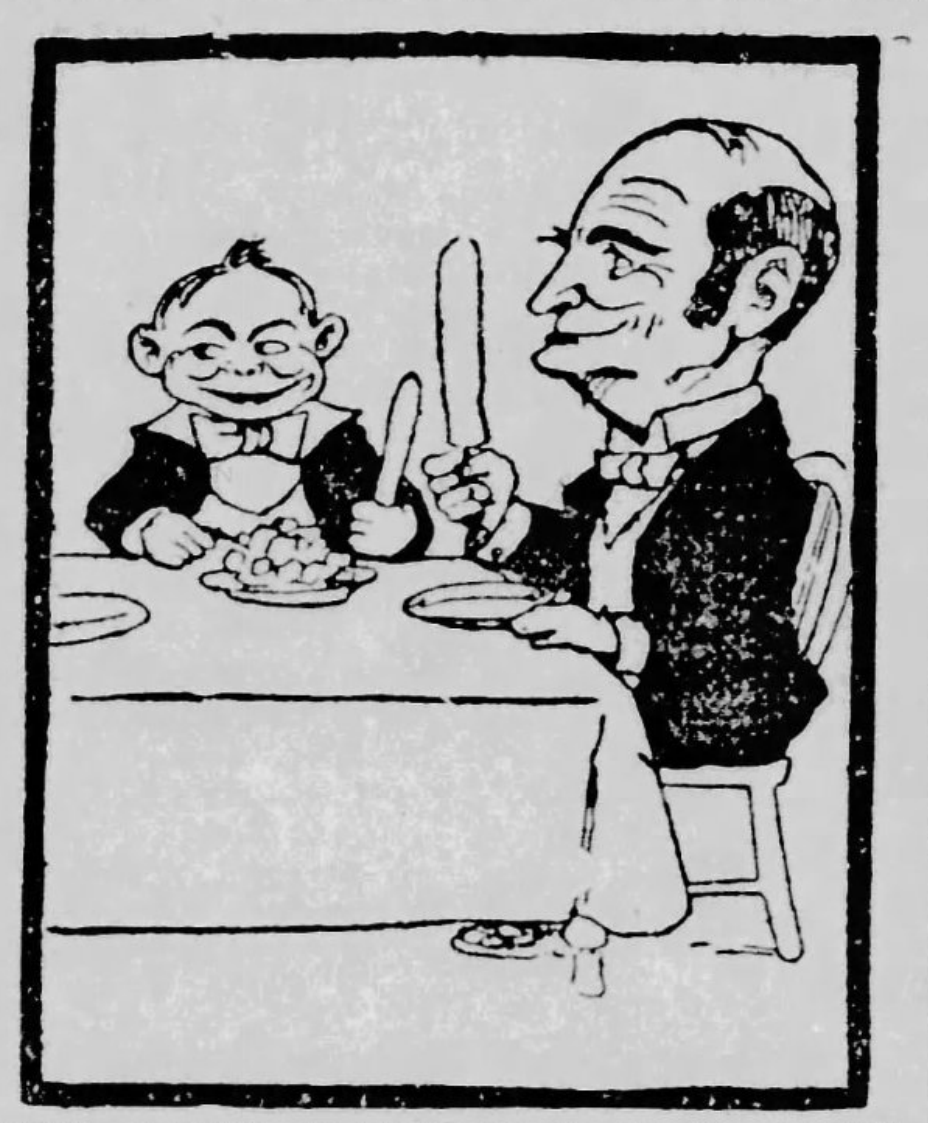
"Nobuddy never Lost a Frend yit by not purtendin to no it all. You can't make enny man mad by lettin Him think he can tell you sumthin You don't no. They was a man come into the store day before Yistady and Begin talken to the manager and astin questions. He sed he never understood How the Bulls and Bairs run the markets up and Down, and the manager Told him, and I never seen a a person as interested in Ennything Before, and when He found out all the manager didn't no about that He ast the manager a Lot of other Things I bet he new all about Himself, and jist before he got Reddy to go he borrowed fifty Dolers from the manager.


HE THROWS GOLD NUGGETS AT THEM.

"What was that you ast me about? Oh, yes, Cecil Rodes. He's the richest man in South Africky, but He wouldn't be if it wasen't fer one thing."

"What's that?" maw ast.

"He can't git out," paw says. "They got Him surrounded. They say he owns a Bushel of dimunds, and when the naber's chickens git to scratchen in His garden he throws gold nuggets at them if they ain't ennything Else handy. Peeple offen wunder why a Purson with all His muny wants to Live away over Thare around the corner frum the world's back door when He could Return to his native Land and mingle with the Ritchest brewers in Englund if he wanted to. But you see if he would do that him and J. Peerpont Morgan would be on the same side of the erth, and they wouldn't be ennything to keep it from tippin up."


"HE AIN'T MARRIED," PAW SAYS.

"I read somewhere the other day," maw says, "that he is a preacher's son."

"Yes," paw anserd, "and that only goes to Sho they are a good deal of truth about the old sayin that preachers has the worst boys on erth. I offen think I was cut out for a preacher if my family are enny sine. Cecil pretends to be offul pie us, and has a Faverite him, but mebby that's only becoz all the grate men like Lincoln and Gladstone had faverite hims. So every Sunday after he gets a clean shave and Explains to the visaters that the rite way to pronounce his frunt name is Sessel he sings:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
If there's enny gold about
I must look around and see
How to crowd the others out.
Let the water and the blood
Flow in rivers if they must;
England fites the battles while
I keep heapin' up the dust.

"Still," paw says, "they ar one Thing about him I can't help but admire."

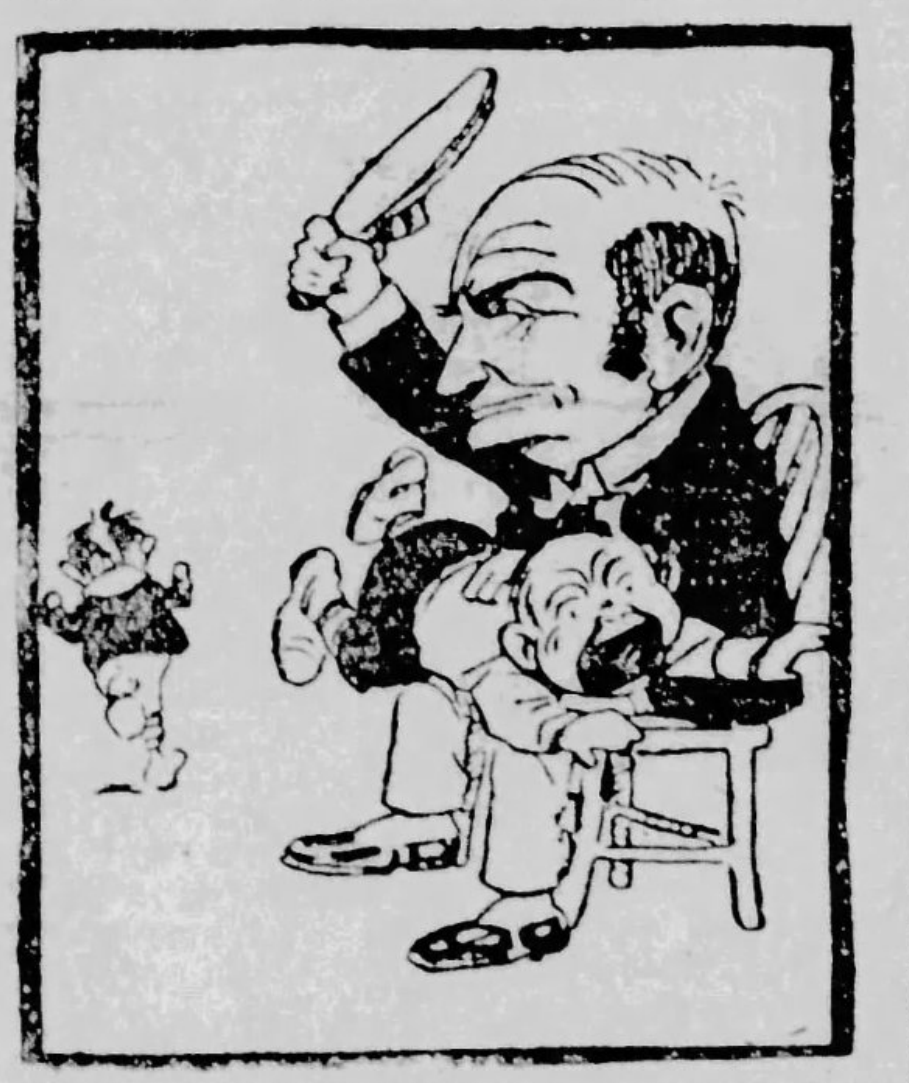
"What's that?" maw ast.

"He ain't married," paw says.

Maw purtended to be lookin at the Hem stitchen in the table cloth for awhile, and the vains begin to swell up on paw's tempuls becoz he was tryin so hard to keep from bustin out laffin, but after while she let on she didn't notus it and sed:

"I wisht you would get the manager to tell you a few Things paw. Mebby he mite promote you if you ast him enuff questions."

"That's the trubble with me," paw anserd. "I can't go around purtendin I'm ignerant even if it would help me in my Bizness."


I OMIT THE PANEFUL DETAILS.

"Well," I says, "you mite just act natcheral."

Then I tride to do the Innosunt lam stunt, but it didn't seem to make a hit with paw. So I omit the paneful Details.—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

LADYSMITH NAMED FOR LADY SMITH.

"Ladysmith," the town of Natal that has lately been the scene of the Boer-English encounters, has a romantic story connected with its christening.

It was named for the wife or Sir Harry Smith, Bart., and his meeting with his future wife was romantic in the extreme.

Sir Harry was a famous African fighter when the English first began to turn longing eyes toward the dark continent. He achieved rank as a colonel and was severely wounded at the battle of Coa. In those days there were no ambulances and the wounded suffered untold agony as they were hauled over the rough roads in shaky carts.

Harry Smith was in a bad condition from want of attention. When he was brought into the hospital the young doctor who came to attend him unbandaged the injured knee with one hand and with the other held a bouquet to his own nose.

LADY SMITH.

This enraged Smith, who, wounded though he was, kicked the fastidious doctor down stairs.

He was up for breach of discipline and at the siege of Badajos met the Spanish Countess whom he afterward married. She had come to plead for protection from the general and his staff. Sir Harry, smitten by the charms of the fair petitioner, pressed his suit and was accepted. The town now so famous was named in her honor.—New York Journal.

Plainly a Novice.

Mrs. Fogg—A gentleman called to see you, David, this afternoon.

Mr. Fogg—Did he have anything to say?

Mrs. Fogg—Only that he would call again.

Mr. Fogg—H'm—evidently a dun; but to give warning of his second coming betrays inexperience. Reckon there's no great danger from him.—Boston Transcript.

Tights troubled Teal.

Ben Teal, who successfully staged the stupendous production of Ben-Hur, certainly came in for his share of trouble during the many rehearsals of the piece. One cause of annoyance was to get the "extras" to wear their costumes properly. They failed to see the necessity of removing their undergarments before donning their tights. In consequence some of them presented a rather abnormal appearance.

During one of the last rehearsals a super appeared on the stage with his tights in a wretched condition. Great misshapen lumps bulged out on the calves of his legs. Mr. Teal spied the malefactor and reproached him thus.

"See here, what does this mean?"

The super glanced innocently at his legs, colored slightly and then stammered: "Those are varicose veins, sir."

"What!" laughed Mr. Teal in spite of himself. "Varicose veins? Well, my poor boy, unless you can manage to get cured by to-morrow night I fear we can't use you here."

The cure was effected.

A SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE.

For 25 years Squire Quigg held the office of justice of the peace in Doniphan county, and in the early part of his administration he held the idea that a justice had as much jurisdiction as a district court, says the Kansas City Journal. Once a shooting scrape occurred in the township and the culprit was brought before the Squire for preliminary examination. After listening to the arguments, the Squire ordered the prisoner to stand up. He then said: "Mr. Prisoner, ii is the sentence of this court that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead." Turning to the constable, the Squire said: "Take the prisoner outside and hang him to the tree in the yard. There is a rope halter in my buggy." The constable made a move for the prisoner, and then the Squire, taking a second thought, said: "Mr. Constable, I guess you had better not hang the prisoner until we see whether his victim dies."

Pardonable Pessimism.

"Do you know," said the man in the gray ulster, "that police statistics show a total of nearly 20,000 persons who are reported missing every year?"

"I'll bet more than half of them aren't missed at all. They only think they are," responded the pessimistic man with the boil on his neck.—Chicago Tribune.

A JOLLY TIME IN HIS TOMB.

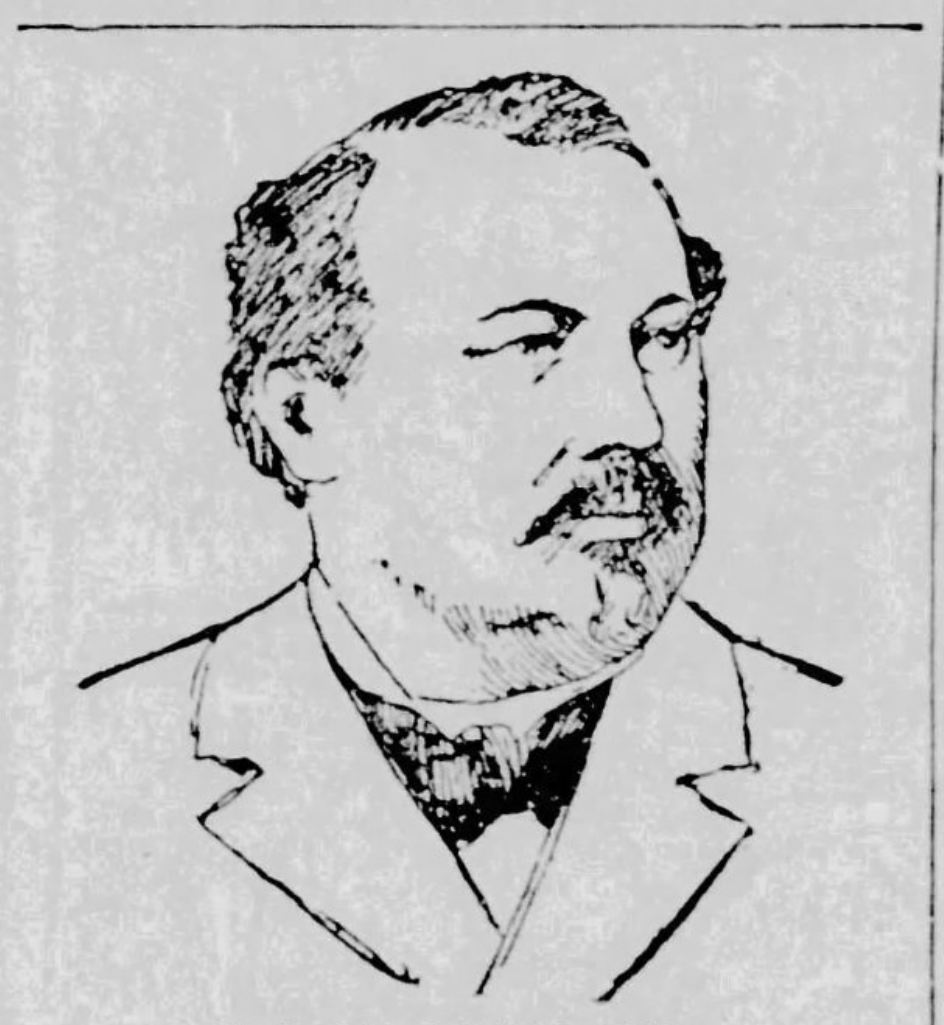
"Welcome to my tomb," said Judge Gottfried Krueger, smilingly, to the guests whom he received in crowds in his new $150,000 mausoleum in Fairmount cemetery, Newark, says a report in the New York Journal.

It is the custom in certain parts of New Jersey for the old residents to take great pride in the tombs in which they are to be laid away some day. In some Bergen county villages almost the sole amusement of the farmers is that which they get out of their rivalries in the erection of mausoleums. On Sundays in the summer they make pilgrimages to the cemeteries which have great social significance.

Judge Krueger, however, easily has outclassed all rivaly in his vicinity in the tombs line, and as he stood in the mausoleum and bowed to his guests, he said frankly that he felt a very proud man, indeed. Architect Talklein, who built the tomb, assisted him in doing the honors. Many thousands of persons visited the place during the day, and the judge never tired of pointing out the beauties of the property.

The mausoleum which stands on a sloping hill, 135 feet in diameter, is one of the most imposing and expensive of its kind in this country. It is built of white marble, the blocks of which are unusually clear and large. It covers ground 26 feet wide and 26 feet deep.

On the top is a large glass dome, on which stands a symbol of eternal life. On the four corners of the roof are urns wrought in imitation of guardian lights. The manusoleum is entered through an Ionic portico, supported by eight marble Corinthian columns. Broad marble steps lead up to the entrance.


JUDGE KRUEGER.

But beautiful as is the exterior, it is nothing as compared with the inside, which is constructed of Carrara and Tennessee marble and Georgia and Vermont polished granite. The varied colors of these stones are tastefully blended.

When they entered the mausoleum the visitors were conducted down a marble stairway leading to an amphitheater with a marble floor. Here are two mammoth sarcophagi, hewn out of solid Tennessee marble.

"One of them for me," the judge said pleasantly, "and the other for Mrs. Krueger."

In the walls on the side of the amphitheater are six crypts, each for a member of the family. In the floor of the amphitheater is the opening into a subterranean vault in which there are four more crypts.

On the main floor, which forms a balcony around the amphitheater and around the two central sarcophagi meant for the judge and his wife, are ten additional crypts.

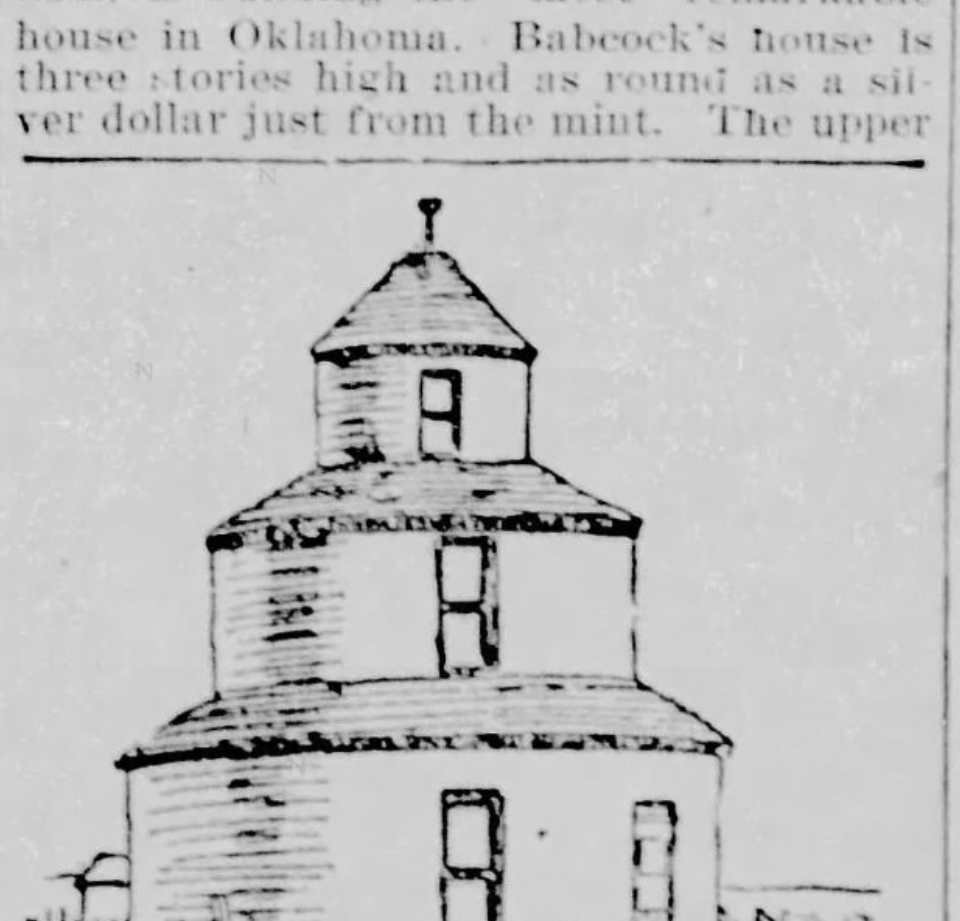
They are all lined with marble tiling and closed with heavy marble lids.

Two angels hewn out of Carrara marble sit on the end of the marble railing surrounding the amphitheater. Their eyes rest upon the sarcophagi. Above the entrance the square and compass tell the fact that Judge Krueger is a Free Mason.

The host said that of the thousands of guests there was not one who was not delighted with the building. After the reception at his mausoleum the judge gave an entertainment in his home.

A ROUND HOUSE IN OKLAHOMA.

Charles Babcock, of Guthrie, horseshoer, alderman and an admirer of pugilism, is building the most remarkable house in Oklahoma. Babcock's house is three stories high and as round as a silver dollar just from the mint. The upper stories are each smaller in diameter than the one below. On top of the third story is a staff, crowned with a glittering ball. The lower floor is divided into three rooms, each resembling in shape a slice of pie. Along the wall of one room is a narrow stairway to the second story.


ALDERMAN BABCOCK'S HOUSE AT GUTHRIE.

One of Babcock's troubles is to get his furniture to fit. If his beds and tables and chairs and sofas were round he could arrange matters with less difficulty. Somebody has remarked that a stranger would walk himself to death trying to get into the house on a dark night, going continually in a circle, in an attempt to find the door.

Babcock will complete his house by building a circular porch entirely around it. His home is in west Guthrie and commands a pretty view of the Cottonwood valley. Babcock drew his own plans and is proud of his architectural production. He said that he built the house just to have one different from any other.

Joke on "Her."

Yeast—You say your wife broke an umbrella over your head?

Crimsonbeak (laughing)—Yes.

"You don't seem to care much."

"Why should I? It wasn't my umbrella."—Yonkers Statesman.

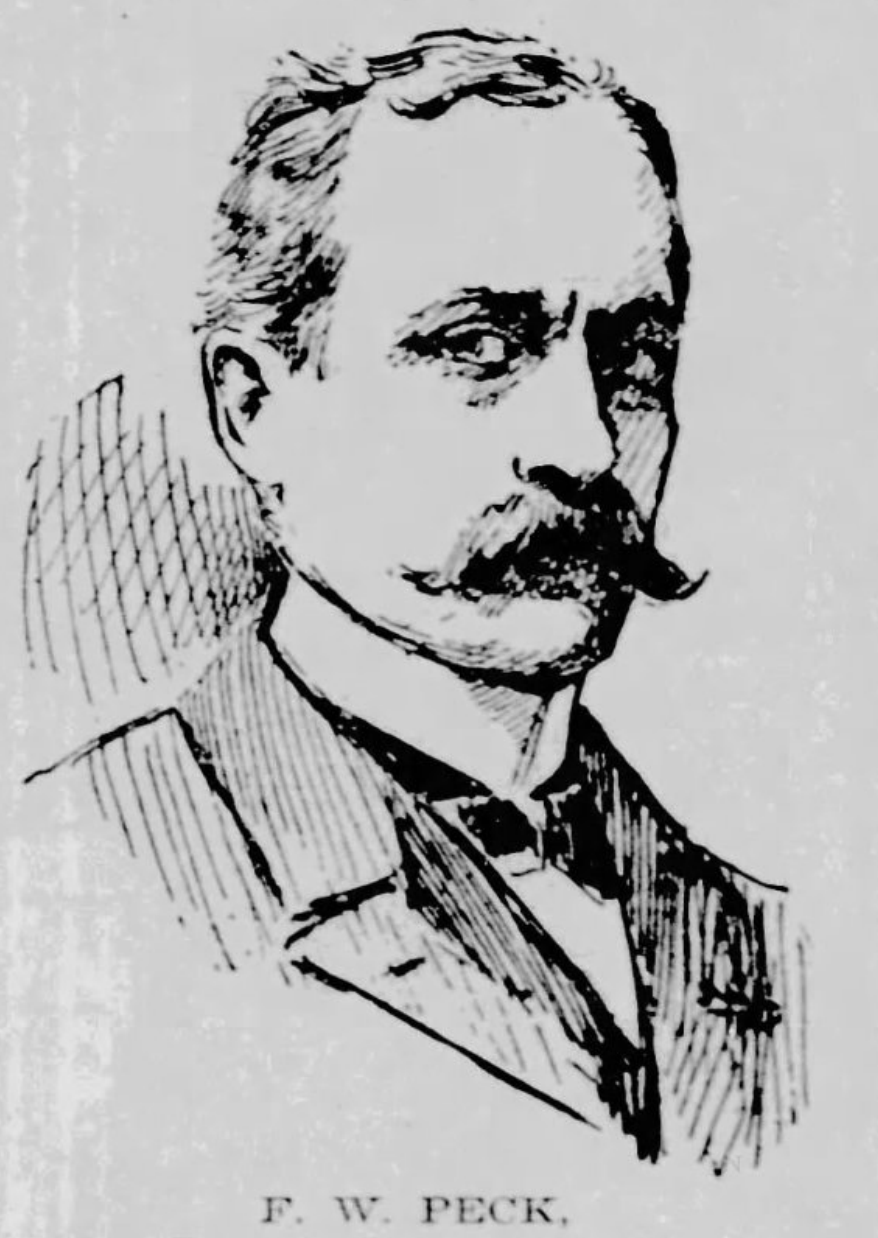
His Experience.

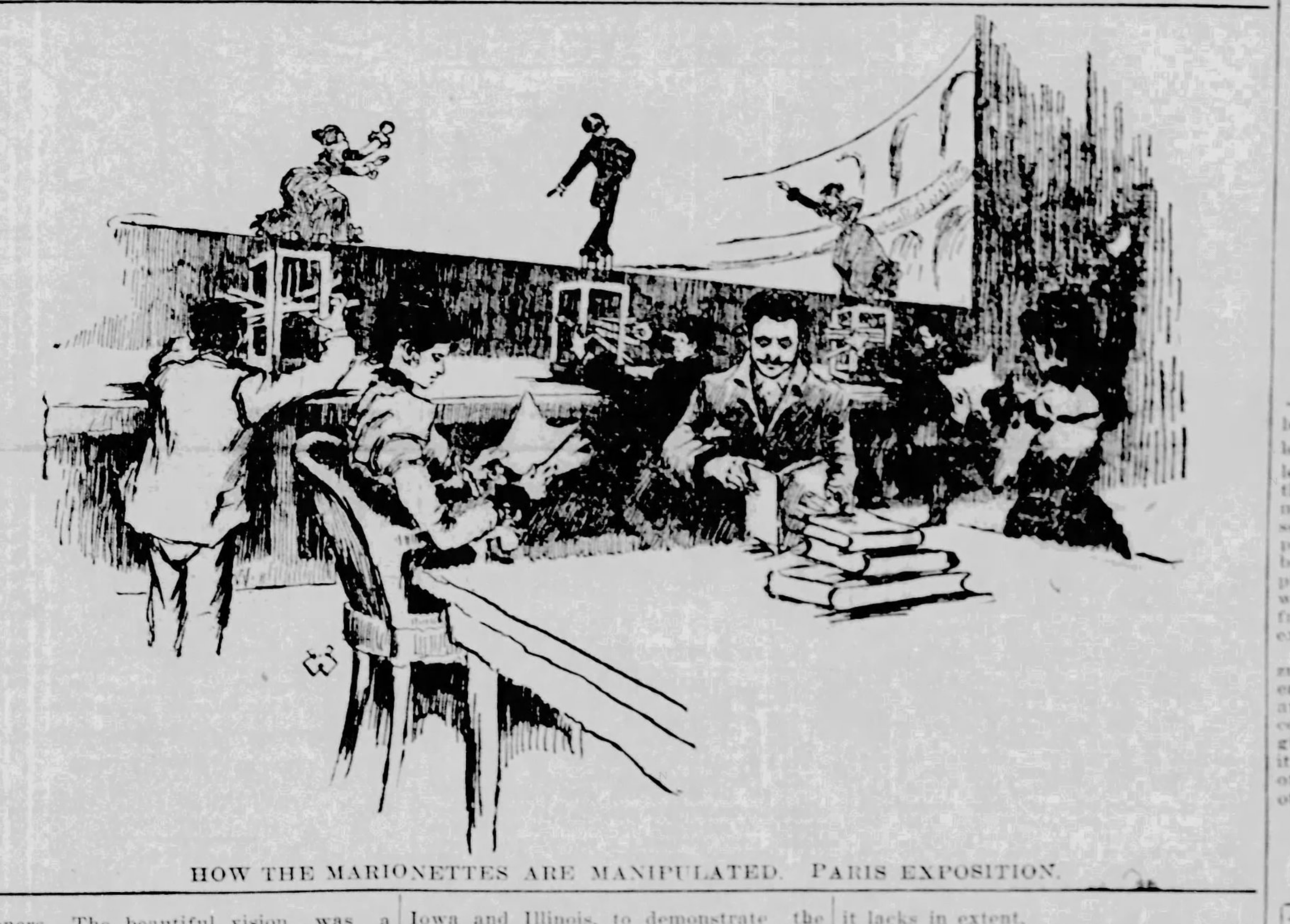
Singleton—Do you believe that marriage is a failure?

Wederly—No; merely an assignment in which a wife is the preferred creditor.—Chicago News.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

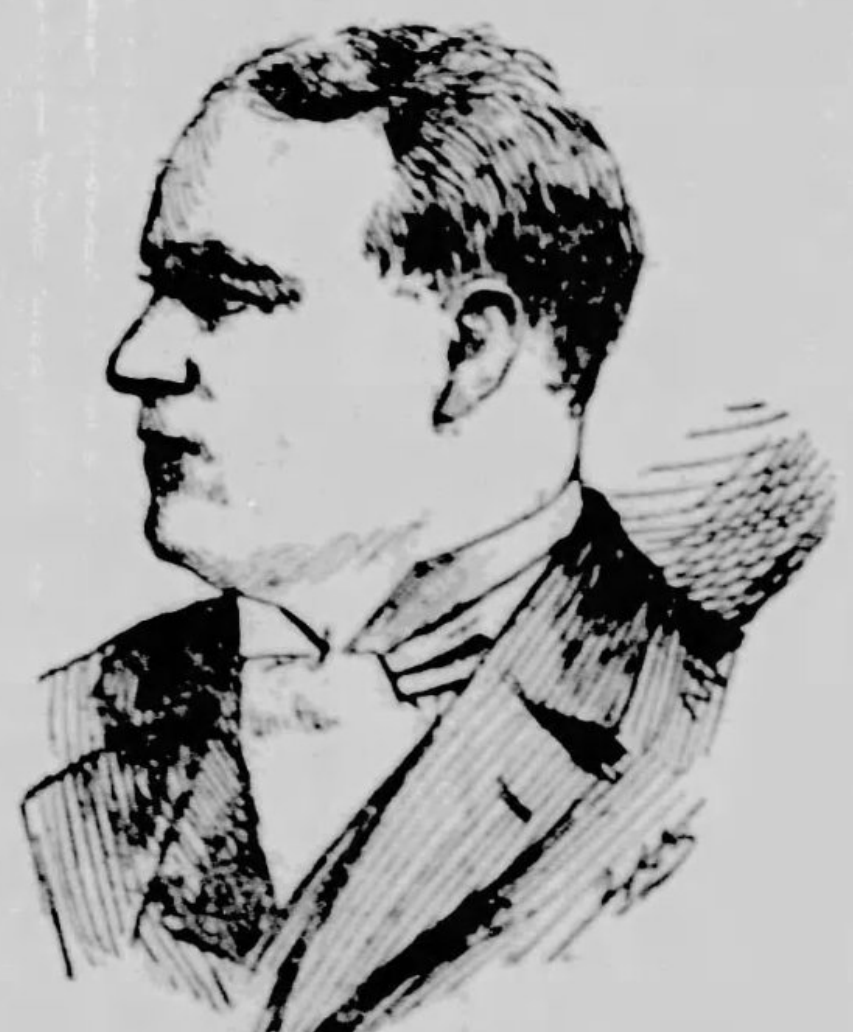
Paris, Jan. 4.—If one could get a glimpse of the pages of the Official Bible of the American commission to the Paris exposition, they would doubtless find the passage, "Ask and ye shall receive" heavily underscored. If the United States doesn't secure everything worth having at the exposition, it will not be from any backwardness in making requests. As it is, we already have a lion's share of the good things. Some time ago, however, a culminating point was reached, and France was compelled to draw the line and cry, "Halt! ask no more of us. We have nothing further to dispose of," thus shattering an iridescent dream of the American commissioners. The beautiful vision was a mental picture of a pier-landing on the River Seine in front of the American National Building, with with express boats flying the American flag plying between that landing and the Pont National opposite the Louvre, where they would connect with a line of street cars of American build leading direct to the Vincennes annex of the exposition, thus establishing an all-American route from one section of the fair to the other.


F. W. PECK,
Commissioner General.


HOW THE MARIONETTES ARE MANIPULATED. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Where Stars and Stripes Wave.

But all of the projects of the American commissioners are not built of the substance that dreams are made of. In the tall white house close by the French Administration Building of the Paris exposition, from several windows of which for eighteen months past the American flag has been waving, almost under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, are the offices where the United States transacts business with her sister republic and arranges the details for the various displays. It has been the good fortune of the writer to meet on several occasions, in the American headquarters, Commissioner General Peck, Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward, Major Brackett, secretary general of the commission, and various members of Mr. Peck's staff, every one of whom is kindly alive to the responsibility that rests on his shoulders, and is doing his utmost to encourage exhibits worthy to represent the progress of art, science, agriculture and manufactures in the United States.


MR. B. D. WOODWARD.
Assistant Commissioner General.

"We have a real interest," said Assistant Commissioner General Woodward, who, in the absence of Mr. Peck in the United States, has been carrying on the Paris business of the commission, "in displaying to the eyes of the world the very best of our products in the domains of art, science and manufacture. We are striving to show the most remarkable objects we have throughout the length and breadth of our land. We shall also illustrate in retrospective form the development which a century has wrought in our arts and industries.

What Congress Did.

"The government of the United States appropriated originally $650,000 when the total allotment of space for our displays was 150,000 square feet. When the French administration gave us practically double this amount of room, Congress gallantly increased the appropriation to meet the situation, and provision was made for the erection of our National Building on the banks of the Seine. American citizens can now come to Paris and view with legitimate pride the graceful structure rising with domelike effect almost 200 feet above the river. They will be at home here, for the French authorities have turned over to the United States as a conquest of peace, to hold througout the exposition, the land on which is erected the United States National building, the apex of which is crowned with our National Eagle with outstretched wings. Indoors the Americans will be at home with his friends, his newspapers, his guides, his facilities for stenography and typewriting, his postoffice, his money exchange, his bureau of public comfort, and even his ice water. He may consult his "ticker" where from 4 to 6 each afternoon he can receive direct from the New York and Chicago stock markets the latest quotations of the busy forenoon hours at home.

"Congress voted furthermore appropriations to build four annexes, viz: Agriculture, Forestries, Liberal Arts and Navigation Buildings. In the last named a branch of our United States Weather Service Bureau will be in full operation.

"Our efforts have been constantly seconded by our government. The large transport vessel Dixie has been placed by the secretary of the Navy at the disposal of the United States commission for the shipment of government and collective exhibits to France. Our various states have come to the front in making special appropriations: California, for a continuous exhibit of fresh fruit throughout the exposition period; Iowa and Illinois, to demonstrate the value of corn as a food product; New York, to illustrate more adequately our educational system; Colorado, to display a pyramid of solid gold worth one million of dollars as the record of the output of the mines within that state in a given time, particularly those of Cripple Creek.

A Million Dollar Pyramid.

"Although the United States National Building will be pre-eminently the home of the American at the exposition, he will not find here the entire American exhibit. The French classification comprises eighteen groups for which eighteen buildings have been erected. Our exhibits will be found in the various sections reserved for the United States in these palaces. Our railroad rolling stock, including seventeen mighty American locomotives, bicycles and automobiles, together with a vast workshop for tool machinery, artesian well and oil well appliances, many of our agricultural implements, and the exhibits of the United States Life Saving Station will be displayed in the Exposition Annex at Vincennes, where the athletic sports, Olympian games and the races will be held.

"When I tell you that on this 4th of July, 1900, we shall unveil a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris exposition, the money for which was contributed by the children of our public schools and by Congress, who appropriated 50,000 souvenir dollars, to be known as the 'Lafayette Dollar,' I shall have given you a general outline of the scope of our exhibition."

One of the notable features of the exposition will be the California fruit display in the Horticultural Palace. The United States Navigation and Weather Bureau is a curious building, with the main roof arranged like the deck of a ship, and a smaller roof above resembling a ship's bridge, with a small semaphore mast towering above both. The walls will be decorated with anchors and objects in common to seafaring localities.

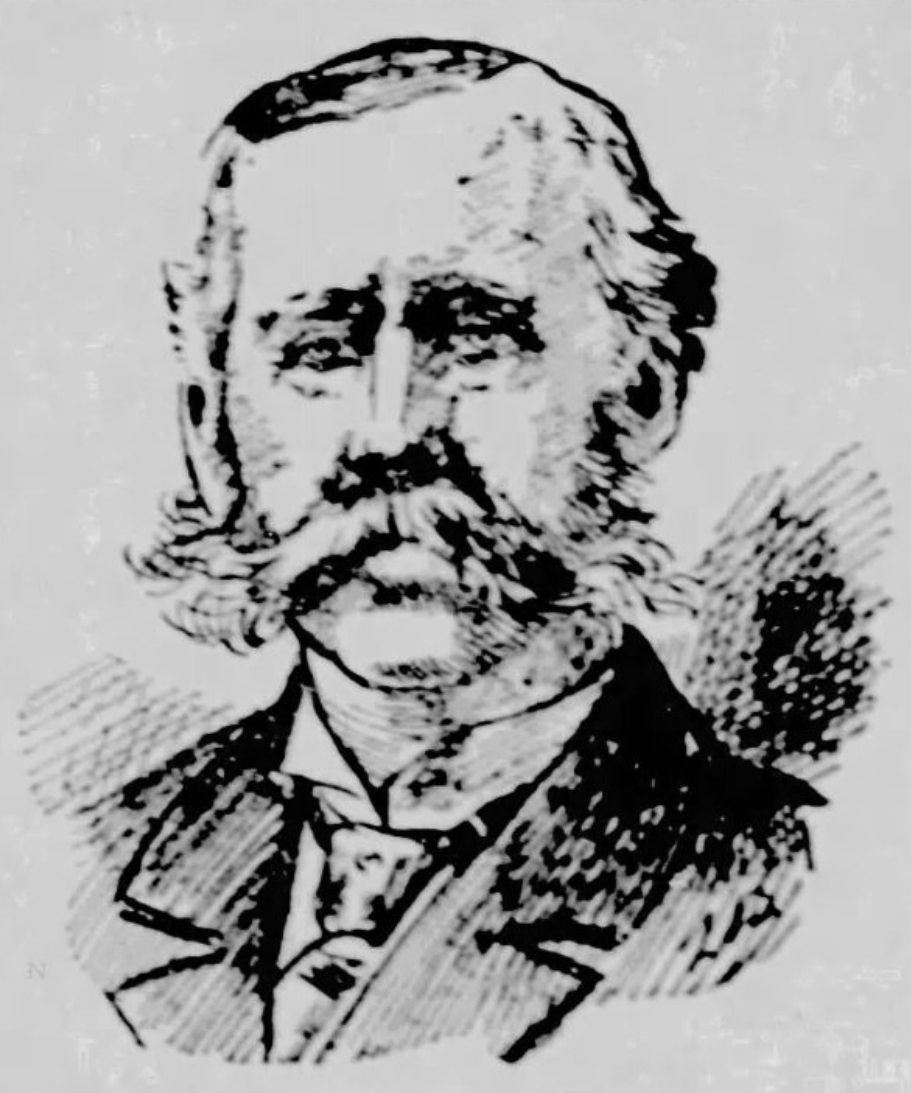
The Printers' Mecca.

French journalists will be deeply interested in the United States publishers' building, where the newspaper and printing establishments will install their bulky exhibits. The interior of this building will resemble a large gallery, made up of enormous domes supported by ornamental pillars. This curious architecture is due to the fact that the ground assigned for this building was studded with trees. "Build your annex here," they said, "but don't touch the trees, otherwise you will entangle us in a lawsuit with the gardening department of the municipality of Paris, and we shall never hear the end of it." So the trees were encased and made to represent pillars or columns, and by the introduction of domes a decorative effect was obtained. This may not be classical architecture, but, no doubt, is eminently practical. Mr. A. S. Capehart is director, and Mr. Charles H. Simms assistant director of this building. One of the notable features will be the production of one of the great American Sunday papers, all the processes being shown.

American forestry will be represented at the exposition by a log cabin 100 feet long and 32 feet wide.

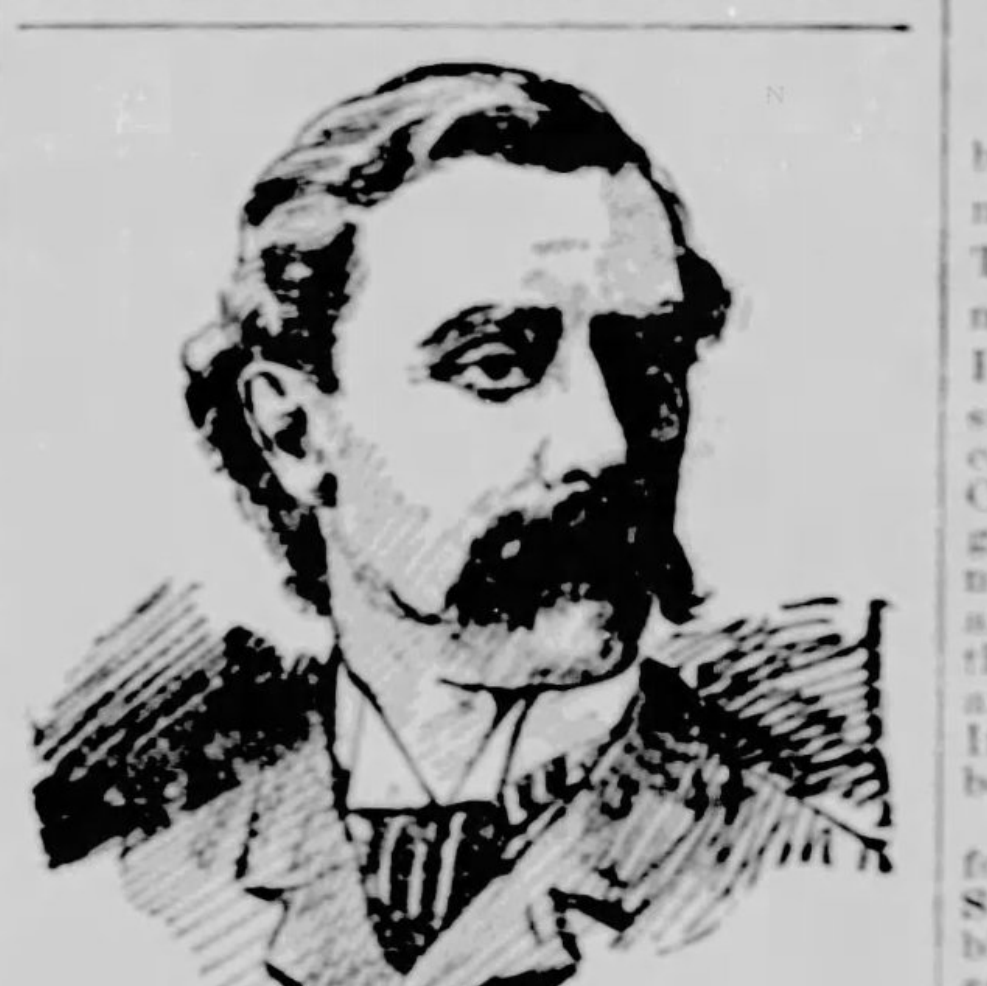
Art Dissension Inevitable.

There is trouble brewing in the Palace of Fine Arts. Although the number of American artists has increased enormously during the past decade, the wall space assigned to your country is even less than in the Paris exposition of 1889. Mr. John E. Cauldwell, who represents the United States in art matters, says that only 550 running feet of wall space will be available for American oil paintings, water colors, pastels, miniatures, architectural drawings, illustrations and engravings, so we shall not see more than 25 oil paintings by Aemrican artists, and all these will not come from the United States, for a great number of American artists residing in Paris and other European cities are desirous of exhibiting. Such eminent artists as Messrs. Melchers, Harrison, Weeks, Sprague, Pearce, Ertz, Stuart, John Alexander, etc., will be represented by their works in the American section. Juries and hanging committees will have a most difficult task. It is to be hoped that only the very highest achievements of American artists will find a place on the walls, so that you exhibit may make up in quality what it lacks in extent.


MAJOR BRACKETT
Secretary U. S. Commission.

Wonderful Wooden Peoples.

One of the exposition novelties will be the Guillaume Marionettes, which will give ten or twelve performances daily in an artistic little theatre erected by the brothers Guillaume. These men are famous in Paris—Albert as a designer and caricaturist, and Henri as an architect. They have put their talents together to evolve something novel for the exposition. The marionettes, or puppets, are not the trivial dolls one is accustomed to see in shows of this kind, but tall figures articulated by a new process which enables them to move in all directions—to sit down, get up, and make all the natural gestures with head and hands. These miniature men and women are dressed according to the latest fashion. Each puppet is manufactured by a specialist, a different reader attending to each actor, so that the words may be spoken in different tones from behind or below the stage. The first tableau represents a salon of a Parisenne receiving callers at a "5 o'clock" or afternoon reception. The fair women (in wood) are all attired in Worth or Felix gowns, and move about with consummate ease. The dialogue will be changed from day to day, and will deal with topics which can be treated in the lighter vein. The scandals of the boulevards, rumors from abroad, new novels, the current plays and pictures will all be mentioned. The dwarfs will be very free in their criticisms, and as the marionettes cannot well be sued for slander, aggrived parties will have difficulty in getting satisfaction.


MR. CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE,
Director of Agriculture, U. S. Commission.

The second tableau will represent a French village fete, with the usual civil and military officials participating in the festivities, and a regiment of infantry marching past.

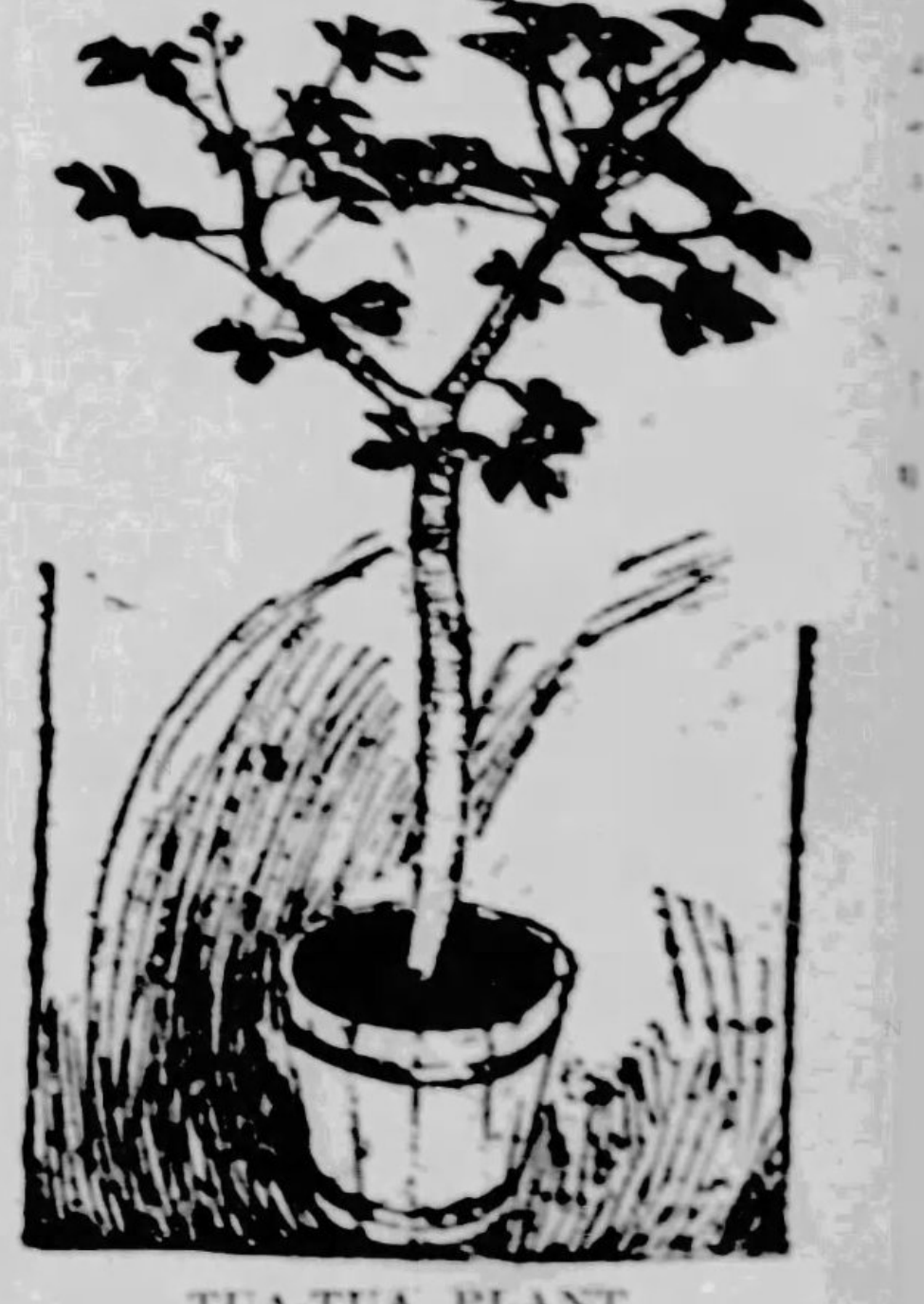
The third tableau will show the president of the republic accompanied by several of the royal guests of France on their way to the Grand opera house. The streets adjoining the monument will be guarded by mounted police, the windows of the houses and restaurants will show brilliant illuminations, with crowds of sightseers anxious to cheer the passing pageant.

The fourth and last tableau will conduct visitors to the "Moulin Rouge." The entertainment provided there will be no ordinary "Red Mill" dance, with high-kickers and skirt dancers. The morionettes are to give a faithful reproduction of what takes place on one night of the year when the annual ball of the four arts—Sculpture, Painting, Engraving and Architecture—is given. Ordinary mortals are rigorously excluded from this fete, and only artisfs attend. It will be a very original bal costume, with more or less costumes. The leading academies and studios of Paris will be represented by the reproduction of some renowned paintings or a group of sculpture by one of the leading professors. Cleopatra, semi-nude, in a very abbreviated coat-of-mail, carried by her slaves will be pictured at the feet of Anthony. Rome will follow Egypt with its tribunes, senturions and lictors; then Venico once Queen of the Adriatic. In short, all parties of picturesque history down to the end of the nineteenth century will be portrayed by these marionettes, for whom M. Guillaume has designed several thousand of the most varied costumes.

Frederic Mayer.

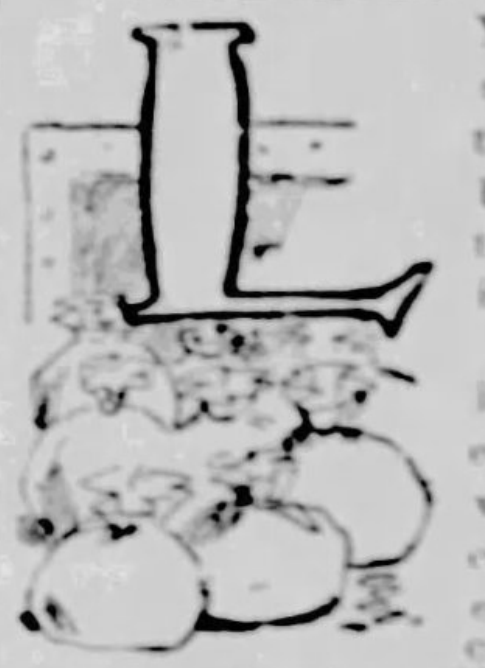
TUA-TUA PLANT CURES LEPROSY.

Two dozen speciments of the Venezuelan plant known as the tua-tua, have been sent from Washington to Hawaii for the purpose of making a test of its alleged wonderful power as a cure for leprosy. The plant will be tested at the leprosy hospitals there, where the 1,073 lepers will afford every facility for a thorough trial. Surgeon D. A. Carmichael, of the Marine hospital, has also sent a half dozen bottles of the liquid preparation to Molokai, and this will be used for immediate tests, while the plants will be set out and cultivated, with the purpose of providing unlimited fresh material for further use, says an exchange.


TUA-TUA PLANT.

Wonderful stories are current in Venezuela about the marvelous curative properties of tua-tua when applied to leprosy, and the government physicians attach considerable importance to the evidence given them. It is proposed also to test it in the island of Guam, that tiny speck of Pacific land that came to us with our other Spanish war acquisitions.

GAGE LIKES BIG WORDS.



LYMAN J. GAGE, secretary of the treasury, likes to use big words when he talks for publication in the newspapers.

His phraseology is a bit forced, and every once in a while he sinks into common, every day expressions, but catches himself and repeats what he said in little words in very big ones.

In appearance he is the typical man of finance. His hair and beard are almost glaringly white and form a sharp contrast to the blue-black frock-coat he habitually wears.

RAISING FIGS IN CALIFORNIA.

One million of dollars per annum can be easily added to the income of California, in the opinion of Professor Walter T. Swingle, of the United States department of agriculture, by cultivating figs. Professor Swingle has been touring the state and has been keenly observant. His conclusion is that the foot-hill region of California is excellently adapted to the growing of fig orchards, and is like the natural home of the fig. Imported figs are now selling on the Atlantic Coast at the extraordinary rate of $1,000 per ton, and there are few to be had at that price. If California had a fig crop now it would be as good as a gold mine.

"California ought to raise figs enough for the whole United States," said Prof. Swingle. "I am satisfied that the possibility of so doing will be demonstrated satisfactorily."

The explanation of this is that if the fig moth, brought from Asia by Prof. Swingle in Capri figs, shall survive the frosts, the problem of fertilizing the figs, which has puzzled generations of Californians, will be settled. There are many samples of the moth in the state now.

A NEW GAS.

Scottish American.

The township of Hunmanby, a village between Scarborough and Bridlington, in England, will in future be lighted with electroid gas. Electroid gas is acetylene with the admixture of inert matter and a proportion of oxygen. Its manufacture is simple, and the gas can be delivered through any ordinary gas main pipes at the ordinary pressure. It can be measured by means of gas meters and charged for in the same way as is the custom where ordinary coal gas is used. It is a light of great purity and brilliancy.

Dear to Him.

Edmond—What queer substance is that you have on your desk? Is it a lump of scorched glass?

Choily—Aw, no, deah chap. I bought that from a peddlah. He said it was weally a genuine chunk of Lunnon fog.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Bryan's Question.

"Why did McKinley send a commission to Europe to get the consent of other nations to bring about bimetallism, if it is such a bad thing for the country?"—A. E. G., Elk Run, Pa.

This is the same question Bryan was asking in his speeches last year. The answer is this:

Congress authorized the President to send a commission to Europe because, in the national platform of 1896, the Republican party promised to do it. This promise was thus fulfilled.

Nobody has said, to our knowledge, that real bimetallism, if it could be achieved, would be a "bad thing" for the country. But real bimetallism is not what Bryan is advocating. Were we foolish enough to enact free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, that would bring silver monometallism, not bimetallism. Everybody knows Mexico is on the silver standard, but her laws provide free coinage of both metals at 16 to 1. A law can not make 48 cents' worth of silver equal in value to 100 cents' worth of gold.

If all the great commercial nations of the world would agree to open their mints to the free coinage of both gold and silver, at their commercial ratio—about 34 to 1—we could have real bimetallism; not otherwise.

Our Debt.

"How much does the United States owe the English government? Also how much does this government owe and to whom?"—J. G. D., Manchester, Tenn.

The United States does not owe the English government anything—not a cent. Individual Americans—merchants, importers, bankers, etc.—owe individual Englishmen, and individual Englishmen owe individual Americans, but neither government owes the other anything.

This government owes $1,046,049,020 in bonds, to whoever own the bonds. National banks own a large amount of these; millions of bonds are held as investments, many of which are held in trust for widows, minor children, etc.; and financial men of all classes hold many. Some of them are owned by investors abroad, but the bulk is owned at home.

Besides the bonds the government owes $346,681,016 in greenbacks. Whoever holds a greenback is the creditor of the government.

Resilvering Mirrors.

"I have a large looking glass from some cause the quicksilver has crumbled off. Is there any process by which I can have it put back?"—C. M. L., Sheridan, Ala.

Clean the spoiled surface of the glass by rubbing it gently with cotton, being careful to remove any trace of dust or grease. If this cleaning is not done very carefully, the process will be a failure. With the point of a sharp knife cut upon the back of another mirror around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon this place a drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin-head will be enough for a surface as large as your finger nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the silvering to where it was cut off by the knife, and the required piece may be lifted and laid on the place to be repaired. Then press lightly with cotton.

Another process is this: Pour upon a sheet of tin fail about three drachms of mercury. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the mirror on a table, face downwards; place the foil upon the damaged place, mercury side next the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, place on it a piece of board with a smooth, flat surface, and upon this enough weight to press it down tight; let it remain twelve hours.

The Constitution.

"Please tell me who wrote the constitution of the United States."—D. D. K., Kingsley, Iowa.

No one person wrote it. On Monday, May 14, 1787, a convention of delegates from all the states except Rhode Island met at Philadelphia. There were 55 members in all, and most of them were distinguished men. This constitutional convention was in session until September 15, when the constitution was agreed to. On the 17th it was formally signed by all the delegates. There was long debate on every point, and there was no section of the constitution but was amended and rewritten, so as to change it much from what the original draft had been.

Our Navy.

"Please describe the United States navy, and name the first class battleships."—F. B., Fowlerville, Mich.

Also, a similar question from H. Q., Tillamook, Ore.

The seagoing battleships, first and second classes, now built, are: Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas—5. There are 11 building.

Armored cruisers, 2—Brooklyn and New York; building, 3.

Double turret monitors, 6.

Single turret monitors, 8; building, 3.

Ram—1.

Unarmored steel vessels, 17; building, 6.

Gunboats, 20; building, 1.

Auxiliary cruisers, 7.

Torpedo boats, 13; building, 23.

Torpedo boat destroyers—None built; 16 building.

Besides the above, there are 88 vessels belonging to the auxiliary fleet of the war with Spain, and a number of tugs and other vessels of the old wooden navy.

Democratic Policy.

"Please tell if there has been any measure passed by the Democratic party, in the last 40 years, which has been a benefit to the country."—L. S. L., Denison, Iowa.

We know of no measure or policy, on which party lines were drawn, enacted by the Democratic party within that time, that was of any benefit to the country.

Foreign Alliances.

"Did the United States ever form an offensive and defensive alliance with a foreign nation?"—G. A., Argyle, Iowa.

None, unless the treaty of alliance with France during the Revolution be so considered.

The Lynn Canal.

"Where is the Lynn canal?"—B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.

Take any recent map of Alaska, and you will note that south and east of Sitka there are many islands and tortuous water channels. The one extending farthest north is called Lynn canal—the word canal meaning here the same as inlet.

Penn's Ship.

"Please tell the name of the ship that brought William Penn to America where it landed and in what month and year.'—E. H. A. Middle Fork Ind.

Penn sailed from London in September, 1682, on the ship Welcome, and reached Newcastle, on the Delaware, late in October, of the same year. We have not the day of the month.

Australia.

"Why is Australia called the land of opposites. I have seen it stated that trees there shed their bark instead of the leaves; that swans are black instead of being white, etc."—J. L. D., Logansport, Ind.

The reason Australia was called by some imaginaative Englishman "the land of opposites," are, first, that it is at the antipodes of England; second, being in the south temperate zone, its seasons are opposite to those in the north temperate zone—they have summer when we have winter, and vice versa. The other instances you mention are not confined to Australia. Black swans are found in other countries than there; and our own cottonwood or sycamore, sheds its bark, as does a variety of the tree in Australia.

No Discount.

"Do corporations get a rebate on revenue stamps when they purchase a large amount, or do they have to pay face value same as postage stamps?"—D. H. M., Hammansburg, O.

Certainly not. There is no wholesale price for stamps, either revenue or postage.

Impossible to Get.

"Give me as near as possible the number of slain in war since the discovery of America, in the United States, and the number killed by alcoholic drinks?"—O. U. H., Cleveland, W. Va.

If you would think for a moment, you could see that any figures given for either of the above must be the merest guess. It is only within a century that any systematic effort has been made by civilized governments to keep accurate record of the losses in war. There are no statistics kept in any country of the causes of death by disease, outside of cities. We have heard many estimates, but they are worthless. No one can do more than guess.

Lyddite Shells.

"Please describe the Lyddite shell."—C., Ely, Mich.

The lyddite shell is just like any other shell, except that it is loaded with lyddite, a newly discovered explosive. Considerable speculation has been made as to the composition of lyddite. As a matter of fact its preparation is, we believe, a government secret, though it is generally known among experts on explosives that it consists largely of picric acid.

Gen. Tupper's March.

We have to thank Reader, Defiance, O., for the following in reply to a query concerning Gen. Tupper's march, from T. M. B., Montesano, Wash.:

"I think he is mistaken as to Gen. Tupper's starting from Chillicothe on his march to the Maumee river. He left Urbana in July, 1812, and followed the route taken by Hull one month previously. Gen. Tupper had with him 1,000 men, enlisted for six months, many from Gallia, Lawrence and Jackson counties, Ohio. I do not know who the adjutant was. Capt. Womeldorf, of Gallia county, commanded a company of cavalry."

Who Can Tell?

Will some one familiar with the subject, kindly send a tested method, for publication, in reply to the following?

"Will you tell me how to clean and brighten oak and walnut furniture, which has been sitting where flies have specked it and which has been otherwise soiled, but is not banged or rubbed?"—W. P. K., Nasbie, Va.

Our Rear Admirals.

"Please name the rear admirals of the United States navy, according to their rank."—C. D. C., Farmer City, Ill.

The rear admirals on the active list, (that is not including those retired), are as follows, the names being given in order of rank, the first being highest:

F. V. McNair, J. A. Howell, Albert Kautz, Gen. C. Kenney, N. H. Farquhar, J. C. Watson, W. S. Schley, S. Casey, W. I. Sampson, B. J. Cromwell, John W. Philip, F. J. Higginson, Frederick Rodgers, Louis Kempff, Geo. W. Sumner, B. F. Day, Alex. H. McCormick, A. S. Barker.

The Cabinet.

Subscriber, Mason City, Iowa: The President's cabinet is now as follows:

Secretary of state, John Hay, Ohio; treasury, Lyman J. Gage, Illinois; war, Elihu Root, New York; navy, John D. Long, Massachusetts; interior, E. A. Hitchcock, Missouri; agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa; attorney general, John W. Griggs, New Jersey; postmaster general, C. E. Smith, Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous.

G. S., St. John, Kan.: Not that we have heard.

C. B. C., Etlan, Va.: We can not find it in a newspaper directory.

C. H. R., Burdett, Kan.: Game fish are trout, salmon, bass and other fishes of that class. Catfish are not.

L. J. B., Hinklesville, W. Va.: At 45 cents a bushel, 75 cents will buy one and two-thirds bushels.

B. H., Nora, Neb.: Water-witching is an absurd superstition, believed in only by the ignorant. We can do better with our space than to discuss it.

J. H., Thurman, Ia.: We do not know. Write to the commission of the general land office, interior department, Washington, D. C., and inquire.

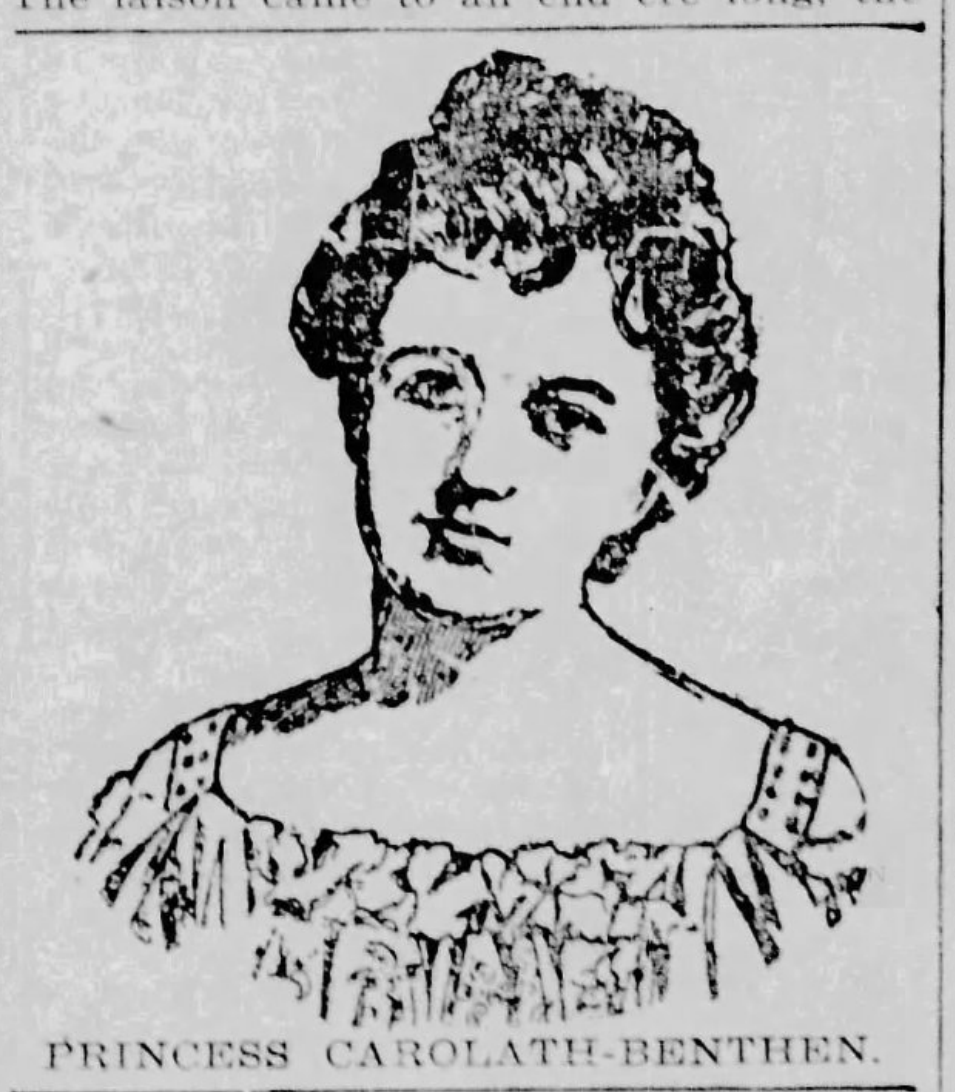
F. E. I., Wybank, I. T.: We don't know who introduced the amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, but he was a Democrat, of course.

A. S. G., Lorimor, Ia.: The red deer sheds his horns every year, and new ones grow, with an added prong, it is believed. This goes on as long as the animal lives. We do not know whether it is true of moose and elk, but think not.

E. L. C., Barron, Wis.: The use of "sir" or "ma'am" is always proper in addressing your elders, or strangers, or those to whom you wish to be courteous. They are not necessary in familiar conversation among friends of your own age, of course.

YOUNG BISMARCK SHOCKS GERMANY

In the Berlin salon of 1878 there was a wonderfully striking portrait—that of a beautiful woman, whose superb figure was outlined against a background of trees, with a great Newfoundland dog beside her, says the Chicago Chronicle. Count Herbert Bismarck saw the picture and knew no rest until he became acquainted with the original. She was the princess of Carolath-Benthen, mistress of a large estate in the mountains of Silesia, where she lived with her husband. The latter was summoned to Berlin in connection with his duty as a member of the Reichstag, and his charming wife accompanied him. At the capital Count Herbert was her constant cavalier, the prince, her husband, being meantime immersed in public business. So pronounced became the situation that eventually the chancellor resolved to take a hand. This he only decided upon when all Berlin was whispering. Count Herbert was suddenly shipped to Italy, where he took his place as an attache of the German embassy. He had been there but a short time when he was joined by the infatuated Silesian princess, thereby bringing great scandal upon the most prudish court in Europe. The laison came to an end ere long, the fickle count soon tiring of the woman who had madly sacrificed home, family and good name for his sake. Count Herbert was betrothed to two women before he finally married, but both of them took alarm in time to avoid the fate which befell his wife. One of these was Edith Amelia, daughter of the Earl of Dudley, and the other was the Countess of Pahlen. Each of these, after a brief period of engagement, rued her bargain. Less fortunate was the Countess Margaret Hoyos, who became Count Herbert's bride in 1892. During the old chancellor's life hers was a happy home, but shortly after Bismarck the great died, the blackest side of her husband's character came oftenest into view, Bismarck the little, then having his own way unchecked. The result may be seen in repeated rumors that the unhappy wife, mother of six children, now seeks release from a union which has grown hateful.



PRINCESS CAROLATH-BENTHEN.

An Inquiry.

'Tis on warmth, so we are told,
That friendship oft depends;
Why is it, then, tho' cash is cold,
It has so many friends?

He Struck Out.

Miles—"Did Short strike you for a loan?"

Giles—"Not exactly. He struck at me, but never touched me."

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

The First Baby.

When baby comes to the home it will bind the wife closer to the husband, or it will gradually tend to cut her off from his companship. A sickly mother loses in physical charm, and often in temper and disposition. A fretful child is a trial, even to loving parents. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription prepares the wife for motherhood. It strengthens the body, and induces a healthy condition of mind, free from anxiety or fear. It makes the baby's advent practically painless. The mother being healthy her child is healthy, and a healthy child is a happy child, a joy to the parents, linking them together with a new bond of affection.

There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

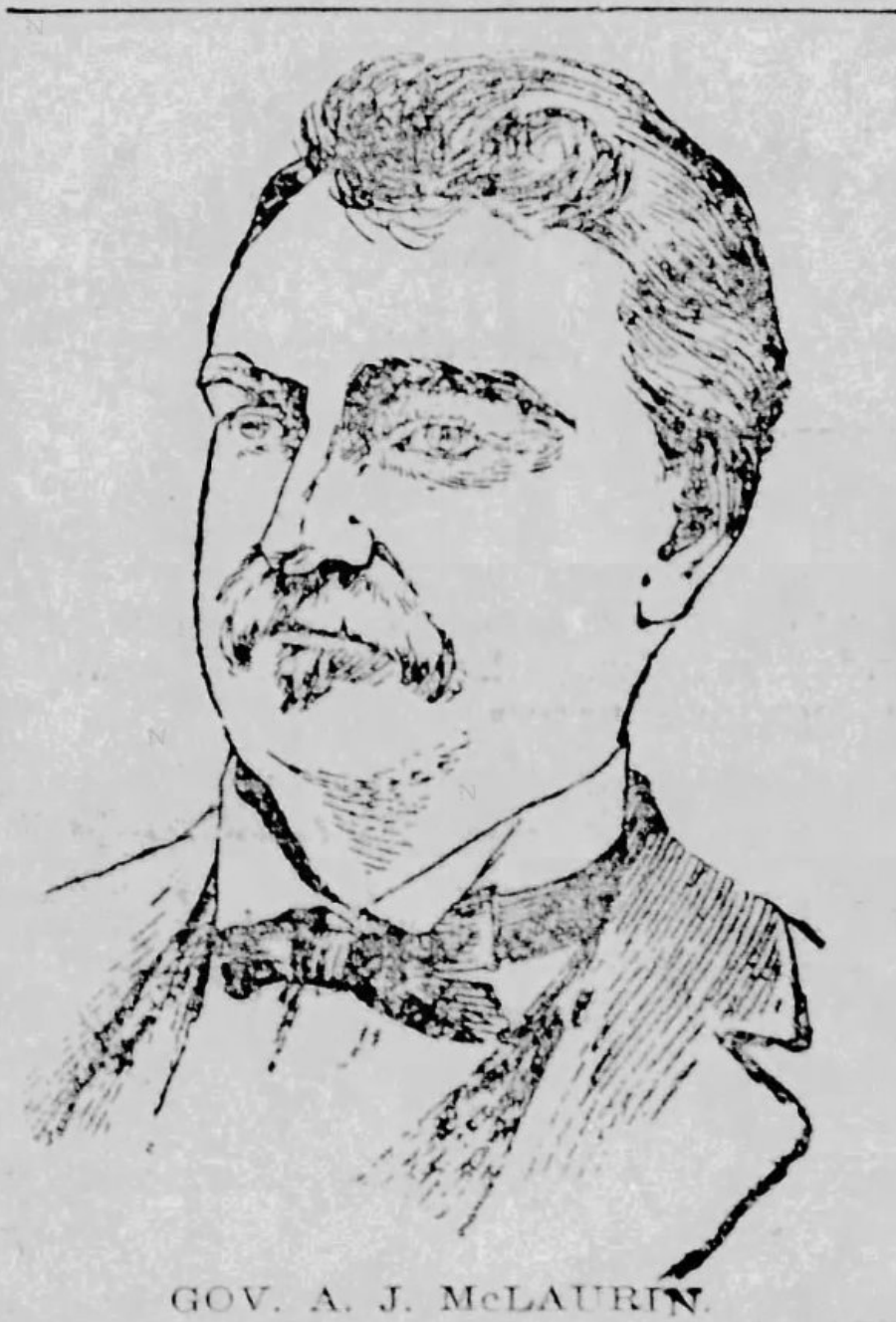
"I read what your medicine has done for other people," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass., Box 70, "so thought I would try it, and I found it a blessing to me and family. I took your medicine a year when I had a ten pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my three children, and I have been very well ever since. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' Before I took your medicine I only weighed 135 pounds, and now I weigh 175 pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick headache.

GOVERNOR M'LAURIN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Governor McLaurin, of Mississippi, whose term expires this month, is to be the next Senator from that state. Anselm J. McLaurin was born fifty-six years ago near Raleigh, Smith county, Miss. He is the eldest of seven brothers; was reared near Raleigh and educated in the common schools of Smith county. He began the study of law at the age of eighteen, and opened a law office at Brandon, Miss., three years later, gaining considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1893 he was elected by the Legislature to serve out the fifteen months of the unexpired term of Senator Walthall, who had resigned on account of ill-health. Senator Walthall had been previously elected to the succeeding term.

In 1894 Mr. McLaurin was elected Governor of the state of Mississippi During McLaurin's term as governor, Senator Walthall died, leaving nearly three years' unexpired term. Governor McLaurin appointed Senator W. V. Sullivan to fill the vacancy between the death of Senator Walthall and the meeting of the legislature. After the appointment of Senator Sullivan, and while still holding the office of governor, McLaurin became a candidate for the senatorial term to succeed Senator Sullivan.



GOV. A. J. McLAURIN.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO NEWS JESTS.

His Discovery.

Growells (angrily)—"You know that a fool can ask questions that a wise man can't answer, don't you?"

Howells—"I've heard so, but I never knew it until now."

Two of a Kind.

"Do you know, dear," remarked Mrs. Homer, as her liege lord stumbled upstairs, "that I've been awake for hours waiting for you to come home from the club?"

"That's just like a woman," growled Homer. "Here I've been at the club for hours waiting for you to go to sleep."

Just a Way They Have.

"Say, conductor," asked the inquisitive passenger, "in speaking of the time, which is proper, 'a quarter to 6' or 'a quarter of 6?'"

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied the railroad man, "I always say '5:45.'"

An Explanation.

"What are all those funny little steamboats?" asked the St. Louis girl, pointing to the tugs.

"Oh," replied her New York cousin, "they are the barks of the ocean greyhounds."

His Wondrous Faith.

Hix—"Weeks seems to have a lot of faith in homeopathy, doesn't he?"

Dix—"Never saw anything to equal it. Why, last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

A Seat of Learning.

"Chicago," observed the Nervous Party with a strong provincial accent, "is getting to be a real centre of learning."

The Reposeful Person tossed her head, as to indicate disdain.

"Yes," persisted the Nervous Party, "a real centre of learning! Why you may now often see in the streets of Chicago young men acting as much like donkeys as any young men you ever see in Boston or New Haven!"

Of course, it was not worth while to engage in any controversy with the fellow.—Detroit Journal.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Then the heroine," said the youngest boarder, who has a habit of telling about the stories he reads, "discovers that her idol has feet of clay."

"And after that, of course, his name is mud," said the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Press.

A Non-Sequitur.

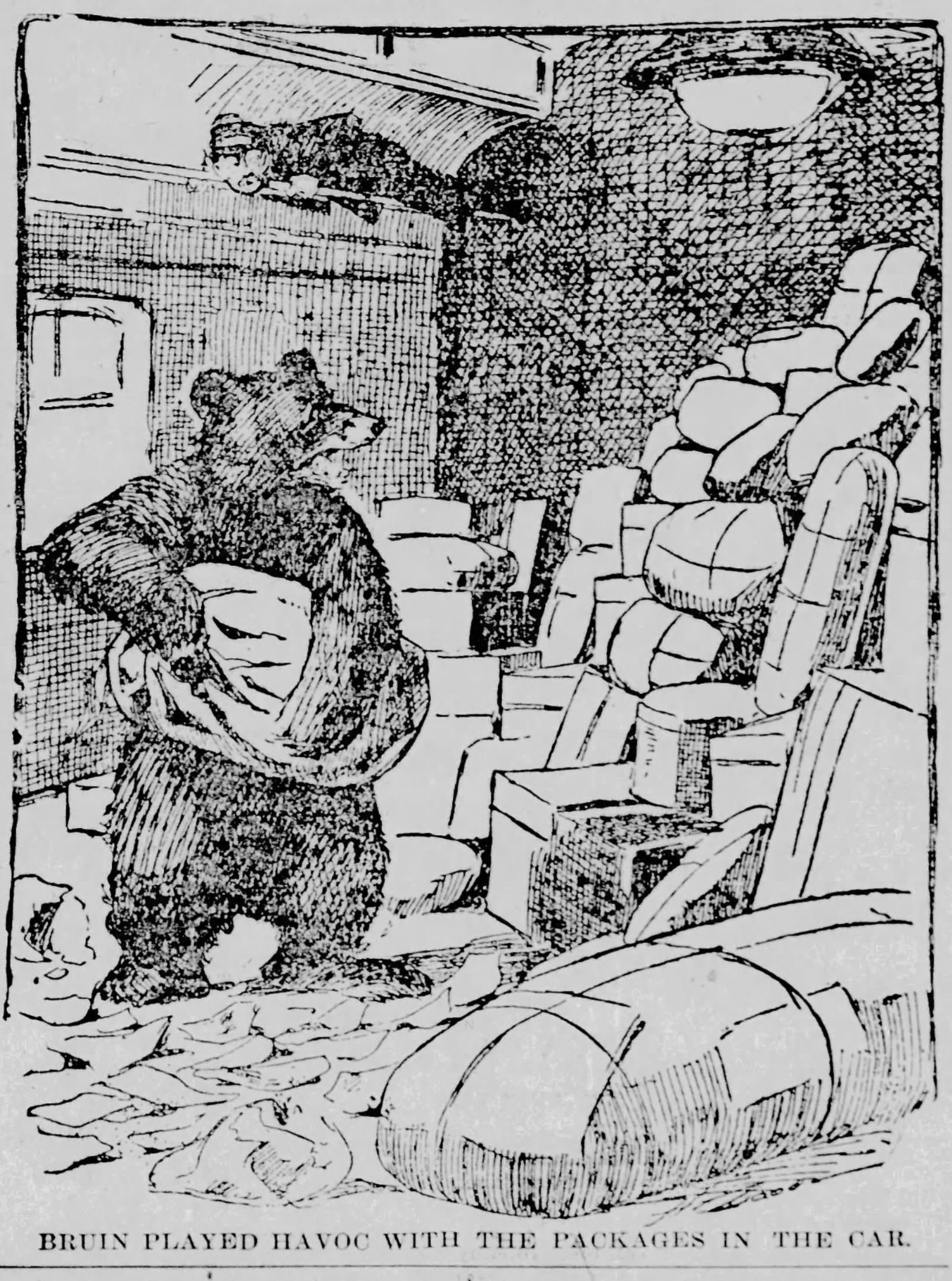
Her heart beat high with hope and cheer—
He spoke of diamonds being dear,
But brought his visit to a close
Just when she thought he would propose.

WILD BEAR IN HIS CAR.

An Express Messenger's Thrilling Night on the Union Pacific.

The express messenger on a fast train that runs through Kansas to Colorado points had a green helper one night last week, says the Kansas City Star. When express business is heavy the messenger takes helpers out until the load has been assorted ready to be promptly handled at the other end of the run. They work fast and handle big packages with the train going 60 miles an hour, always on the alert to do what they can to save themselves in the event of a smashup.

As a rule, the express messenger has little to say. He does not talk about his work, and it is only occasionally that he will mention his business to one not familiar with it. But in this case the green helper was inquisitive, and the old man was willing to explain.



BRUIN PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE PACKAGES IN THE CAR.

"Speaking of holiday goods," he said, "there is a heap of ingenuity exercised by people who buy Christmas presents and nobody finds it out more than the man who has to handle them in an express car. I think the most lively Christmas present I ever saw shipped by express was on the Union Pacific north of Denver. I have a friend who was on that run for years. One evening the train stopped at a little station in Wyoming, and the agent announced a bear billed for the east. It was a live bear that a young fellow from the east, who was in the moutains for his health was sending back to his old man somewhere in New York. What the old man thought of the present when it reached him, I don't know, but I don't care to handle that sort of express packages. Well, the bear was loaded into the express car. It was in a big pine box, and they slid it along toward one end of the car where it would be in the way as little as possible. The bear was an ordinary mountain bear, and not at all pleasant looking, but it made no threats, and Jim was too busy to pay much attention to it. The holiday rush was heavy and Jim worked well into the night getting ready for the transfer at Denver. Then he lay down for an hour's sleep. He couldn't have slept long, for he was still two hours ride from Denver when he was suddenly awakened by something cold touching his face. It was the bear's nose, for Bruin was out of his cage and was inspecting the contents of the car, giving attention first to the messenger. Jim made on wild leap in the air and caught an iron rod that runs along the inside of the car just under the roof. He swung himself up and lay flat on the two iron rods where we sometimes throw light packages like boxes of flowers and the like.

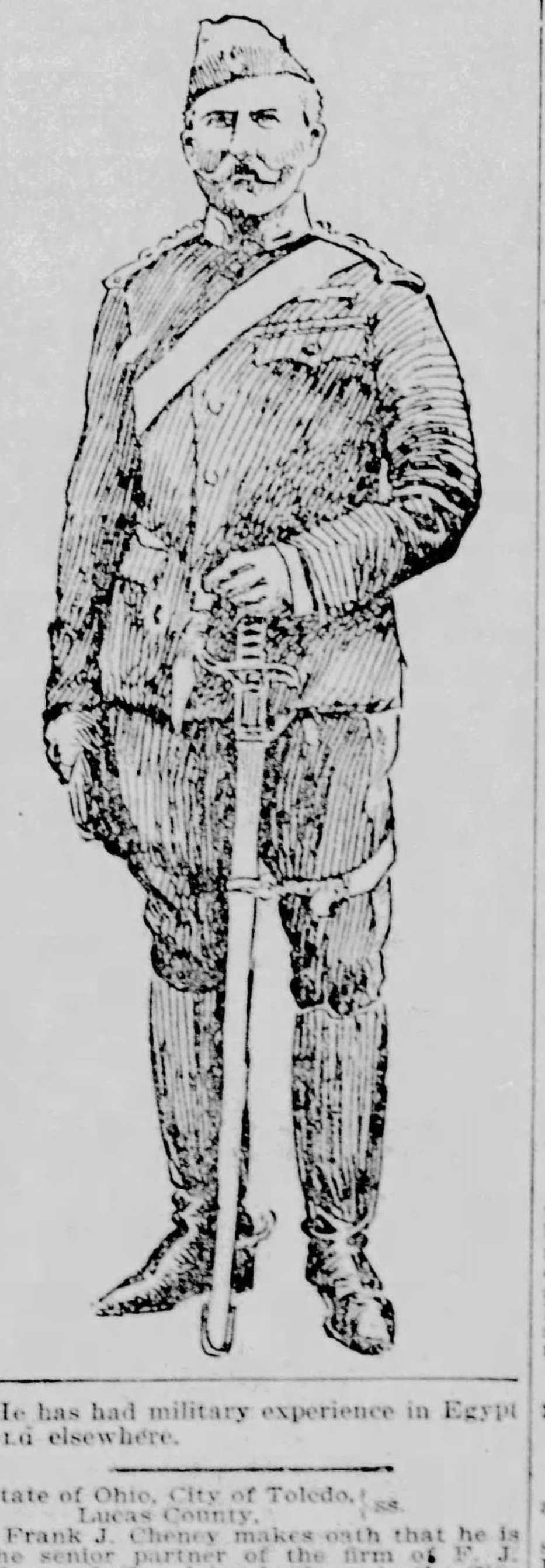
"Bruin did not seem to be hungry, and when he found that, with the train jolting and swaying, it was not easy to follow the messenger, he turned his attention to other things.

"He began with light packages. He would sit up on his haunches and gather a package in his arms. With one paw he would hold the package tightly against his breast, while with the other he tore it into shreds. There were whole silk dresses torn into ribbons and silk handkerchiefs, gloves, mufflers and such things did not last long in his busy claws. Jim couldn't do anything but watch and count up what the company would have to pay for that bear's amusement. Jim discovered what he had overlooked before, that a pine box won't hold a bear with good teeth any longer than the bear wants to stay, and he also saw that unless the train got in on time he wouldn't have anything left to transfer at Denver.

"They finally reached Denver, and the men who came to handle the express wondered why Jim would not open the door. They pounded and he yelled bear. The porter had a key to the back door of the express car, and unlocked the door. The sight inside caused a panic, but they got ropes and took the bear out. The agent who accepted the bear got jumped onto with both feet by the company, and never was forgiven for taking the animal in a pine box, and the company paid more in damages than a dozen bears would bring in the market. That was the last time, so far as I know, that a live bear was shipped in a pine box by Pacific express."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO JOIN ROBERTS.

Here is a portrait, in uniform, of the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's soldier son, who is to go to South Africa.



He has had military experience in Egypt and elsewhere.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AS TO VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

German and English papers comment with surprise on the efficiency of the Boers as soldiers when suddenly called to the field. Here is a large population, mainly agricultural, that never stood in the ranks before, yet wins battles against regulars of the highest training. The Boers are applying the rules of common sense to warfare and not attempting to fight in grand maneuvers. Their able war department has provided as good rifles and artillery as can be found anywhere, and secured enough scientific soldiers to plan correct fortifications and direct the work of batteries. Beyond this the Boer riflemen, fresh from country life, do the work, and thus far have won the victories. Their accurate marksmanship, though not learned in camps, has told heavily against the British, and their courage does not suffer in the least by comparison.

These lessons are not new in the United States, whose armies, in time of war, have always been chiefly recruited from the farms, the workshops, the stores and the professions. They have been subjected to every test known in military operations, and their record is more than good. It is brilliant. American volunteers have quickly adapted themselves to the circumstances of every conflict, and their intrepidity, with their vigorous enterprise and practical habits, have won their splendid record. The British regulars in South Africa have had to unlearn several things. Troops from Egypt and India, and generals, too, discover that the Boer militia have a superior knowledge of the tactics suited to their region and a better command of rifle fire among their rocky hillocks. The American volunteer should acquire the art of hitting the target, and the work of the national guard should be earnestly encouraged in every state. Unless the Boers had been familiar with arms they would have been worsted before this.

"He Mistakes the Effect for the Cause."

That is what the person does who tries to cure rheumatism or any other disease by relieving the symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks the cause of these diseases. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and thus permanently cures rheumatism. It tones and strengthens the stomach, restores its natural digesting fluids and permanently cures dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Power of Suggestion.

"Did that bottle of medicine do your aunt any good?"

"No; as soon as she read the wrapper she got three new diseases."—Chicago Record.

Natural Result.

"I understand that many of the volunteers in the Philippine islands are getting married," said Cawker.

"It would not be strange if some marriages followed so many engagements," added Cumso.

Two of a Kind.

First Invalid—What's the matter with you?

Second Invalid—Ague. What's your trouble?

First Invalid—Same thing.

Second Invalid—Good. Let's shake for the drinks.—Chicago Daily News.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay $50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Ginseng, the great money making plant. Over 20 varieties shown in colors. $1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue to-day. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too. F. B. MILLS, Box207 Rosehill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lime for Watermelons and Muskmelons.

P. L. M., New York:—If your soil is destitute of lime it will greatly increase the quantity of cantaloupes or musk melons by applying lime. The quantity to be applied will vary from 50 to 75 bushels per acre for the first dressing In about five or six years 20 bushels in addition should be applied. Freshly burnt lime does not act on the crops during the first year. To give lime its full effect, it should be kept as near the surface as possible, and for this reason it should be spread after plowing and harrowing well in. To prepare the lime it may be placed in large piles and covered thickly with earth, which gradually reduces it to powder. It may then be carried where needed and spread from the cart. It is claimed that lime is injurious to the watermelon. There is nothing better for them than a good application to the soil of well rotted barn-yard manure.

Mare Troubled With Worms.

E. H. W., Oklahoma:—Your mare is troubled with ascarides or thread worms. As good a thing as any to get rid of them is: Liquor of perchloride of iron, 2 ozs.; freshly made lime water, 1 quart. Mix and give as an injection, after cleaning out the rectum by an ordinary soap and water injection. The lime water should not be made too strong. After the injections are given administer 15 ozs. of raw linseed oil. An animal with worms should be well fed and well housed. Tartar emetic and calomel, which you have used, is a good remedy. It should be repeated two weeks after the first treatment.

Horse Has Swelled Legs.

J. T. S., South Dakota: As your horse injured his legs two years ago which left them in a swelled condition, the swelling will be hard to reduce, if it can be done at all. Rub the legs twice a day with vinegear, in which a handful of salt is stirred. The legs must be well rubbed, but you must be careful not to rub so hard that the skin may be damaged. This should be kept up for a week. Wrap the legs after rubbing with strips of soft muslin. Once a day, for three days, give the horse 1 oz. of pulverized saltpetre in his drinking water. You do not say what part is swelled. The editor infers that it is below the hock. If the swelling is located in the hock joint your horse has spavin, which will require different treatment from the above. Give the horse a little exercise every day.

Asparagus and Peanuts.

L. D. J., Minnesota: To properly raise asparagus, a deep, sandy loam is perhaps the best. The soil must be turned up to a good depth and thoroughly pulverized. The soil should be well manured, stirred well, and then harrowed to get it as smooth and level as possible. Many people sew the seed, and transplant after the first year, but asparagus may be grown well without transplanting. Strike out lines three feet apart and about two to three inches deep in which sow the seed by hand or seed drill, using five pounds of seed to the acre. Henderson says that after sowing the seed and before covering, tread down the seed in the rows evenly with the feet, then draw the back of a rake lengthwise over the rows, after which roll the whole surface. The young plants will start through the ground sufficiently to define the rows in two or three weeks. Then begin to cultivate with hand or horse cultivator, and stir the ground so as to destroy the young weeds, breaking the soil in the rows between the plants with the fingers or hand weeder. Repeat this at intervals of two weeks. In two or three months after sowing the asparagus will have attained ten or twelve inches in height. It must now be thinned out, so that the plants will stand nine inches apart in the rows. By fall they will be two or three feet high. When the foliage dies cut the stems down to the ground, and cover the lines for five or six inches on each side with two or three inches in depth of rough manure. In the spring keep down the weeds as was done the first year. A crop may be harvested well worth marketing the third year. The second year, and so on, strew half a pound of salt to each square yard. In harvesting the shoots may be cut off until the middle of May or June.

When a small quantity of asparagus is required, the best way is to purchase the roots from a seed dealer, as this will save from one to two years' time. Per 100 two-year-old roots cost about $1.90, and three-year-old, $3.50. Regarding peanuts, a sandy loam, neither too dry nor too sandy, light and porous, produces the best nuts. The Virginia nut is mostly grown. If there is very little lime in the soil, it must receive an application of lime, 30 bushels to the acre. An application of mold with lime is beneficial. Peanuts are usually planted after corn. When peanuts are a prominent crop the land is broken up with an ordinary turn plow, as soon as possible in the spring, and then use a harrow and roller, or something hard to make the surface level. Good seed should be secured. It requires two bushels of nuts in the pod to give seed enough for an acre. In breaking the pod to get the seed great care must be taken not to break the skin of the kernel. In your section planting may be done the last of April or first of June. The seed may be planted in checks or drills. The Virginia nut should be planted three to three and a half feet square between the hills, two kernels to the hill. In checking the land a piece of scantling 4x4 inches and six or more feet long, through which are inserted at distances equal to the required distance between the hills, wooden pegs 2x3 inches, and 18 inches long, shod at the ends with iron. The seeds should be covered to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches. Aside from keeping the weeds down, little cultivation is necessary. In peanut culture, two methods are used, the "level" and the "ridge." The nuts must be taken out of the ground before the first frost. Peanut vines make good fodder if not frost-bitten. It is also bad for the kernels. Peanuts are usually plowed in the morning, and in the afternoon are stacked around poles about seven feet high, set in the ground at convenient places in the field. In shocking care must be taken to keep the vines from the ground, the usual practice being to lay a couple of fence logs on each side of the center pole, and the plants are so arranged around the pole as to have the pods inside, and also to leave some space next to the pole for the circulation of air. The shocks are usually capped with corn fodder or hay to keep out the rain. After being thus stacked for 15 to 20 days the pods are ready to be picked.

Colt Eats Dry Hay.

C. G., New York: As a rule, a colt should be permitted to run with the mare until it is six months old. After this by feeding dry feed mostly to the mare her milk will decrease and the colt may be weaned. At three months old, the colt may be given a little crushed oats, which may gradually be increased until it gets a full ration at six months. After the colt is a week old, it should be given water once a day, and more frequently as it grows older. Give it plenty of water. Allow your colt to run out and have a good time on nice days. If you will put a little crushed oats in its mouth, it will soon learn to eat it. If it is constipated, give it a little raw linseed oil until its bowels work regularly. A little bran mash will be relished by it once in a while.

Lumpy Jaw in Cow.

J. G., Ohio: Lumpy-jaw, or actinomycosis, is not confined alone to the jaw. The actinoyces may attack the tongue, lungs or other parts. The remedy is: Give 1½ drachms of iodide of potassium in a pint of water for eight days. Then give one drachm daily. It may require 20 to 30 days before a care is reached. If the cow has weeping of the eyes or peeling off of the outer layer of the skin, do not be alarmed, as the cow will thrive while taking the medicine. You must use good judgment in deciding when to stop giving the medicine.

Horse's Nose Itches.

C. H. W., North Carolina: The indications are that your horse is troubled with worms. Examine his droppings. You may find that he is affected with either the large or small thread worms. If he has worms, write again, giving full address, and you will be told what to do. Examine his nostrils to see if there is a polypus, or unnatural growth.

Horse Stove Up.

T. C. R., Oregon: The indications are that your horse is suffering from chronic laminitis. Place the foot of the leg that goes lame in a bucketful of warm water. Keep it there for fully an hour, keeping the temperature even. Do this every day for a week, rubbing the leg dry afterwards. If you can spare the horse from work take off his shoes and let him stand on a dirt floor for at least two weeks. Examine the frog carefully to learn if it is sound. Rub the hoof with this ointment: Pine tar, 4 fluid ozs.; whale oil, 4 ozs. Apply once a day. Examine the foot for corns. If a corn is present it may be found on the sensitive sole, in the triangular space between the bars and the wall, at the heel. Found in the fore feet only, and almost always in the inside heel.

Received.

From the United States Department of Agriculture: Smooth Broom Grass.——Farmers' Bulletin No. 107.——Experiment Station Work, XIII.——Reprot of the Editor for 1899, by George William Hill.——Monthly List of Publications.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the month ending December, 1899, Part 1, is devoted to those who breed, care for and appreciate the horse, and to the horse himself—his improved breeding and more humane theatment. Part II gives population, crop and live stock statistics of 1899. The book embraces 246 pages, the frontispiece of which shows the head of Joe Patchen, from Kansas. On the top of the page is the line, "The horse useful," followed by an appropriate verse of poetry. It is profusely illustrated, giving pictures of the famous Kansas horses, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry and other marvels of the equine world, with the history of each. The book tells in a succinct, clear manner how to care for the horse and treat him during illness. As a ready reference book on all matters relating to the horse it is very valuable. Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary of agriculture of Kansas, has done a great service to the people of Kansas in preparing so valuable a work for them, and they will no doubt appreciate this production, as they have much other excellent work that he has done. That which he does is always practical, correct and complete.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Feather Picking Among Fowls.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I see in your last week's paper about fowls picking feathers. The cause of this is for the want of meat. If pleaty of fresh meat is given, they will not do this. This can be obtained from butcher shops—the scraps. Another good plan is to keep in their coops old palster gravel stones or fresh dirt. I think it best to feed small grain and screenings in morning and corn in the afternoon. It is also good to give them warm dish water in the winter, and thus feeding they will lay all winter.—Mrs. F. W. Ellsworth, Attice, Minnesota.

Odds and Ends of a Hog.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—A man can be a philanthropist in more ways than one. If any of the farmer readers of The Blade can raise twenty bushels more corn or wheat to the acre than I can I would like to know how they do it.

I have done my butchering. It has always been a problem to me how to work up the odds and ends of a hog to the best advantage. After much thought I have now hit the nail on the head. All the fat from the hog's head goes into lard; the balance is thoroughly cleaned and put into a big kettle and boiled until nearly done. Then the livers and hearts are put in and the whole is cooked until the bones will come out. The meat is then taken out and mixed with the cracklings, from which the lard has been pressed out. I now weigh the meat, and add a teaspoonful of salt and a level teaspoonful of pepper to each pound of meat. Then run through the meat chopper, pressed into crocks or jars and run lard over it. It will keep all summer. When wou want a cold bite, or for the children to take to school for dinner, it is just the thing.

To make hash: Take one-third of the meat and two-thirds of cold boiled potatoes, chopped fine. Just warm it up. It makes a dish fit for a king.

Will give a pointer to those living near large towns to make an extra dollar, by buying up the livers, hearts and heads and cracklings from butchers and manufacturing this king's dish and selling it. Establish a route, go over this every day being particular to have everything clean and wholesome; this will furnish a good living to any one that wishes to try it.—W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gano and Ben Davis Apple.

Gano apples have been bought and sold for Ben Davis fruit, and vice versa. Leading buyers, however, contend that the Gano is a finer and better flavored apple than the Ben Davis and brings more on any market. They contend also that the two are very distinct varieties, despite the fact that but few are able to distinguish one from the other. This is not true; the fruit is so much akin in color, size, form and flavor that we believe no one can tell the difference when the fruit is mixed. A shipper offered a carload of Bens on a Texas market and was offered so much for them; another car was brought in and represented to be Gano. This lot brought 45 cents more per barrel than the Bens, yet both were one and the same variety.

But little can truthfully be said in favor of either variety as an eating apple, and it is one of the wonders of the century why apple eaters have not learned to like a good apple—the Jonathan, Huntsman's Favorite, Greening, etc., for example. But, as we have pointed out in this department, the American people go for color—anything that is loud, red and attractive catches them; they will buy it at top prices. That is what has made profitable the growing of Ben Davis apples. However, orchardists of later years are planting but few trees of this variety, giving the leading place to Jonathan, Grimes, Greening, etc.

A. Nelson, one of the largest apple buyers and shippers in southern Missouri, in an address before the recent meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural society, said that while there was no difference between a Gano and Ben Davis, there was a belief among certain buyers to whom he had sold apples that the Gano possessed peculiar merits and in many respects was a superior apple as compared with the Ben Davis. The name is doubtless responsible for this fallacious belief, according to Mr. Nelson, and there is nothing about the Gano which entitles it to a higher price than is paid for the Ben Davis. Another fruit grower present at the meeting referred to said that if anybody wanted nice Ben Davis apples, he should plant fine Gano trees, and if Gano apples are desired, plant Ben Davis trees.—Farmers' Voice.

An Old Photograph.

Her tower of hair, her dangling curls,
Her waist and skirt of curious whirls,
Those shapeless sleeves same style and set—
Though queer, the girl's a beauty yet.

In the Artist's Room.

Potztausend—My friend, it is kolossal! most remark-worthy! You remind me on Rubinstein; but you are better as he.

Pianist (pleased)—How?

Potztausend—In de berspiration. My friend Rubinstein could never berspire so mooch!—Punch.

She's Solid With Johnnie.

Johnnie—Most folks don't think much of boys, but our teacher is stuck on 'em, I guess.

Mamma—Is that so?

Johnnie—Yes'm. I heard her say to-day that a thing of beauty was a boy forever.—Detroit Free Press.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 123, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

MICELLANEOUS.

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CURES SYPHILIS A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with Syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address State Medical Institute, 117 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. to-day for a free trial package.

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CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E W Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"O, had I wings as a wild goose
I would fly after Yasek,
I would fly after him to Silesia!"

These are the opening words of the song by which Danusia, the beautiful, wins the love of the hero, Zbyshko of Bogdanets, in the new novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the first half of which, translated by Jeremiah Curtin, has just been given to the public through the enterprising house of Little, Brown & Company. Wild and barbaric as the song is the story, a Polish romance of the fourteenth century when men believed that fighting made up the whole of life, and that he who could most readily hew his bloody path to his desires, was most glorious among them all. Nothing so intense and dramatic has come from the pen of the great Polish writer since Quo Vadis, as this of The Knights of the Cross, and the reader who can endure the savage brutality of the best among the characters will have his fill of pleasure.

The tale has for its foundation the wrongs inflicted upon the Poles by the Germans which led up to the bloody struggle of 1447, and its apparent purpose to plead with the later historians, for justice for Poland. The Knights of the Cross are the members of a German Order who are sworn to each other in the name of the Cross, and are a most horrible travesty upon what that symbolizes.

Little, Brown and Company are the exclusive publishers of this authorized translation by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin.

The Larger Faith, by James W. Coulter, is a book in which the scenes are laid among the foothills of Northern New Mexico and the lake regions of Ohio. The leading actor of the tale is a ranchman, in the guise of an idealized cowboy, who teaches and practices the precepts of the brotherhood of man, and so becomes an inspiration for good and a leader among his associates. The brotherhood of man is really the keynote of the book.

Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

A touching and beautiful tribute to one who has passed into Life Beyond Death by the author of the book bearing that name, forms its dedication. To his son, Philip Henry Savage, the volume is consecrated by Minot J. Savage, the well-known writer and preacher. In its pages he has endeavored to show that there is a scientific demonstration of continued life possible through physical research, a thing which has been for years emphatically denied. Mr. Savage has given a very clear, strong but temperate argument in support of his position, which, while it may not convince all readers, must yet command respect.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of the volume.

Mexican Vistas, Seen From Highways and Byways, is a story of travel by Harriott Wright Sheratt, who writes from personal observation and experience. In addition to the familiar scenes usually visited and described by tourists, Mrs. Sheratt travelled through the out-lying regions of the country and in her book reports what she saw that was striking in nature and peculiar in the characteristics of the people.

The book is truthful in detail and written in graphic sentences which together with word-painting and profuse illustrations make an entertaining volume for those who care to know about Mexico.

Published by Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.

The Harpers issue in compact form under the title of Briton and Boer, a series of articles which have been published in the North American Review, and are supposed to give fairly and comprehensively both sides of the African question. The writers of the articles are as follows: Right Hon. James Bryce, a member of the English Parliament; Sidney Brooks; A Rejoinder to Sidney Brooks, by a Diplomat; Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, the editor of a newspaper in Pretoria; Karl Blind; Andrew Carnegie; Francis Charmes, a French editor; Demetrias C. Boulger, and Max Nordau. The names of several of these writers will show at once the side which they are taking.

A fine portrait of President Kruger forms the frontispiece, and there are other illustrations and maps to render the matter clear.

The Memory of Past Births is the title of a neat pamphlet brought out by the Metaphysical Publishing company, New York. The author, Mr. Charles Johnston, is one of the best Oriental scholars in this country or England, and his long study of the Eastern religions gives him special qualifications for getting at the real metaphysical meaning of their tenets.

A little book of poems by Bliss Carman is published by Small, Maynard and Company, of Boston, under the title of A Winter Holiday. It is made up of a number of poems that seem to refer to places and scenes about Scituate, in Massachusetts.

The spirit in all is a love of nature, even when she wears the garb of desolation.

Other poems are Bahaman and White Nassau.

Outlooks and Insights is the title of a little volume published by Rand, McNally and Company, Chicago. The author, Humphrey J. Desmond, has written for the purpose of bringing to the thought larger and made hopeful views of life.

The chapters which make up the volume have such headings as these: Above the Sordid, As a Man Lives, The Philosophy of Moderation, Spiritual Force, Courage of Conviction, etc. Under these captions he has written short sections of many helpful things for everyday life.

Another book on the Messrs. Bowen-Merrill list which deserves a sale of 150,000 copies is Mr. Riley's Love Lyrics, illustrated with over 50 studies from life by William Buckingham Dyer, of Chicago. These illustrations, many of which are portraits, are of the most lovely character, and to look them over is to look over a collection of photographs of one's girl friends, they are so personal. To peep within the covers of Lover's Lyrics is to be lost in admiration, and—to pocket the book. Another of Mr. Riley's books, suited to the holidays, is entitled Child Rhymes, with Hoosier pictures by Will Vawter. Chicago Times-Herald.

A set of very valuable volumes have been issued by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, being a new and complete editon of,—so runs the tale upon the title page—The Shakespearian and Miscellaneous Plays of Edwin Booth. The work is that of the veteran and reliable dramatic critic, William Winter, and was begun in the life-time of the great actor, and with his approval. The edition is complete in three fine volumes that ought, and no doubt will, find a place upon the library shelves of all lovers of the drama.

Our Native Birds, a new book by D. Lange is really a plea for the birds and contains suggestions as to how they may be protected and attracted to our homes. In his preface the author says: "In the following pages an effort has been made to point out several means for bird protection which cannot be embodied in legal enactments. We are always ready to pass a law against an evil, but too often we provide insufficient means to carry out and enforce the provisions of the law. This, I regret to state, is the greatest obstacle to the effective legal protection of song birds, game birds, and mammals."

Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

For the Freedom of the Sea will be pronounced by every boy reader the best of all Cyrus Townsend Brady's splendid boys' stories. It is a tale of the war of 1812, particularly of its naval conflicts and victories. One thing prominently brought out is the search of vessels by England, and the impressment of men into service, claiming them for British subjects whether they were or not. Mr. Brady blends fact and fancy most entertainingly, and his style of writing is of the brightest and choicest. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Since Tom Brown at Rugby there has been no more delightful studies of boys and boy-life than one finds in Eden Phillpott's book of tales entitled The Human Boy, just published by Harper and Bros. There are eleven of these stories, all concerning English school life and the manner of life, and the tricks and the troubles of a half-score of chaps, with whom one gets pretty thoroughly acquainted, and much in sympathy and love with, before the book ends. One feature, not a usual one in boys' books, is the introduction of two or three very interesting girls, who have their peculiar influence upon certain of the boys, and without whom their conduct would not have been so fine at certain times, nor the stories half so good. It is quite a rare book for enjoyment in reading and in its description of boy-life and boy-conduct.

We Win is the very short, pithy title of a new story by Herbert E. Hamblen. It is a tale of the life and adventures of a young railroader, and it will bring delights and thrills to many a boy reader's heart. The hero of the story is Frank Odell, whose father was a railroad engineer, and the boy's acquaintance with the roundhouse, with locomotives and their care began very early. Any one who reads this interesting book will find himself largely repaid in the fund of knowledge given him about railroads, engines, shops and the employment they give, together with some of the delights and dangers of being a railroader. Doubleday and McClure company publish the book.

For boys and girls in school there appears another of Dr. Edward Brooks' fine transcriptions of the stories of the Greek and the Latin text-books. This is the Story of the Aeneid. The greatest of all Latin poems is the Aeneid of Virgil, an epic poem of great length and marked beauty, treating of the adventures of Aeneas, the son of Venus and a relative of Priam, King of Troy. It describes first the siege of Troy by the Greeks and its fall; then the voyage of Aeneas from Troy to Latinum, his wars with the Latin tribes and his conquest of them and his founding of the kingdom of Italy. Ordinarily, the young reader learns nothing of this great epic tale until his or her last year in the high school, and then must dig it out of the intricacies of Latin idiom and construction, in his worry losing very much of its significance and beauty. Simply told, as it is here by Dr. Brooks, it not only comes so much earlier to the young reader, but forms a splendid basis for the later study in the Latin. The style is simple, suited to young folks, chaste and vigorous, and the book is calculated to advance the intelligence and culture of the young of either sex. The Penn Publishing company, of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

The Young Gold Seekers is a new story written by Edward S. Ellis, concerning the adventures of two boys during a trip to the Alaskan gold fields. They endured hardship, suffered disappointments, and the book gives a very thrilling account of these and graphically portrays both their adventures and difficulties, and their endurance and courage in meeting and overcoming them. While Mr. Ellis does not always quite please his boy readers in his manner of telling a story, they all find at the end that he has enriched them with much valuable information geographically and with much new insight into the secrets of nature. Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Another good story for boys from the pen of Edward S. Ellis appears under the title Uncrowning a King. This is a tale of the Indian war of King Philip in 1675. It is an interesting and instructive story of a young hero during that period, his adventures, his efforts in behalf of the towns attacked, his captivity among the Red men and his final release through the intercession of King Philip himself. The tragic death of that famous chief is vividly portrayed, and the boy reader not only is made to thrill with excitement over daring deeds but he obtains besides much useful historical data. Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Books Received.

From Lee and Shepard, Boston:
The Political Economy of Natural Law. By Henry Wood, 50 cts. (Through Franklin Pub. Co.)
From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The White Terror. By Felix Gras, $1.25. (Through Brown, Eager & Hull.)
From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:
Mexican Vistas. By Harriott Wright Sherratt, $1.50.
From Cassell & Co., New York:
In National Library Series. King Richard II. and King Lear. 10 cents each.
From J. S. Ogilvie Co., New York:
Beauty on Ice. By John Erb. 25 cts.
From the Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York:
The Memory of Past Births. By Chas. Johnston, M. R. A. S. 25 cts.

"Hyomei."

A Positive Cure for all Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Reports from Thirty-Seven Hundred Physicians and Eighteen Thousand Test Cases.

Show the Miraculous Power of This New Germicide in the Treatment of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever and Consumption.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of the medical profession as to the virtues of "Hyomei" in the treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs. Within eighteen months this new germ destroyer has been more thoroughly tested than any preparation known and the results have been such as to astound the whole medical world.

Reports coming in daily from all parts of the country show the wonderful power of the new antiseptic when used in the treatment of diseases of the Nasal Passages, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs—every mail bringing testimony from well-known people who have been cured. Medical men acknowledge its superiority over all other methods and claim that it is the FIRST AND ONLY RATIONAL METHOD EVER KNOWN.

The air passages being so constructed by nature as to prevent the entrance of anything but dry air into the bronchial tubes and lungs. "HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION. Liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers are not used. It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe; it can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger of injuring the hearing or destroying the senses of taste and smell. YOUR MONEY IS REFUNDED IF IT FAILS TO CURE.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei" 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist. AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Send for five days' treatment free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Washington St. Ithaca, New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

EVOLUTION OF A NATIONAL AIR.

Neither Dixie nor Yankee Doodle was written with any idea that it would become a national air. In fact, the latter are never written to order. That was tried once, at least, to the writer's knowledge. In the first year of the civil war, a patriotic association raised a fund to be awarded for national anthem—part to the author of the words, part to the composer of the music. The money was awarded, but nobody to-day knows either the words or the air of the winning production.

The air of Yankee Doodle has been traced back to the days of the English revolution, when ribald words were sung by the Cavaliers to the jigging tune. British soldiers brought the latter to this side of the Atlantic, and the red-coats of Gage's army in Boston sang fugitive camp songs to it. Then it spread to the colonial camps, where it was fitted to appropriate words, in much the same shape in which we sing them now. Thus a purely British air came in time to be the camp song of the Yankees, and from that has grown to be one of the most popular of American patriotic airs.

Dixie is another instance of a war giving to a song a patriotic and afterward a national place. It was written by Bob Emmett, a noted negro minstrel, in 1858 or '59, for use on the stage. It sprang at once into universal popularity. Then came the secession of the Southern states. As the words are the lament of a plantation negro for his old home, the song was speedily adopted as distinctively southern, though its author is a northern man, and is still living, at a green old age, down in Mount Vernon, Ohio. The southern bands played Dixie and the northern ones Yankee Doodle. Dixie was the Yankee Doodle of the confederates, Yankee Doodle was the Dixie of the north; but in these days of a reunited country, either tune brings a wild cheer, whether played north or south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A new patriotic air is now in process of creation—and by similar steps to those which have put both Yankee Doodle and Dixie into an national repertoire.

What is the air? Nothing less than "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Yes, laugh if you will; but the fact remains, nevertheless. The process is going on before your eyes.

A Hot Time was written something like three or four years ago, when "rag-time" songs first came into vogue as a variant for the monotony of "coon" songs. It became the regimental song of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in this way: That famous organization—which, by the way, is officially known as the First United States Volunteer Cavalry—rendezvoused at Camp Wood, San Antonio, Texas. The regiment was the cynosure of all eyes while there. The San Antonio bands used to come out to camp and play for the boys. One of these was conduced by a fat, jolly little German, with whom A Hot Time was an especial favorite. This band never visited Camp Wood without playing it several times. The Rough Riders joked over it at first, but there is an attraction about the tune to which the boys gradually succumbed. They whistled it, they sang it, and it eventually matured into the regimental air.

Of course they took it with them to Tampa. They sang it in camp there; they sang it on the transport which took them to Cuba; they sang it in camp at Daiquiri; and they sang it with vim and vigor as they pushed their way up the bloody slopes of San Juan Hill. Other regiments took it up—not only volunteers, but regulars.

The regulars took A Hot Time to the Philippines. The streets of Manila echo to its strains. It has been sung in every camp in Luzon. It is, day by day, becoming identified with battling for the flag. It is slowly taking its place in the same class as Yankee Doodle and Dixie. There is a species of deviltry that especially appeals to the soldier in both words and music of the refrain, "there'll be a hot time in the old town to-night!" It was the battle song of San Juan; it is developing into an American war song.

THIS BABY IN LUCK.

Baby Vanderbilt, who was christened Grace, for her mother, on Christmas day, is an important morsel of humanity. She is an heiress of millions and keeps several nurses busy attending to her wants. One of these is trained, and her professional eyes are on constant watch.

Little Grace thrives on all of these attentions and takes them as a matter of course. Being the godchild of her grandmother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, she will naturally come in for an extra amount of devotion from her, augmented, perhaps, because she bears the name of Grace.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

WHY ONE MAN MARRIED.

General Gordon said he never married because he never found a woman prepared to accompany him to the ends of the earth. Such a woman Sir Henry Lawrence did find. She went with him into nearly every place in India where his work brought him, however difficult or dangerous.

One day the scarcely less celebrated Lord John Lawrence was sitting in his drawing room at Southgate with his sister and others of the family. Looking up from the book in which he had been engrossed, he discovered that his wife had left the room. "Where's mother?" he asked one of his daughters. "She's upstairs," replied the girl. He returned to his book, and, looking up again a few minutes later put the same question to his daughter and received the same answer. Once more he returned to his reading; once more he looked up with the same question on his lips. Thereupon his sister broke in, "Why, really, John, it would seem as if you could not get on five minutes without your wife." "That's why I married her," he replied.—Philadelphia Ledger.

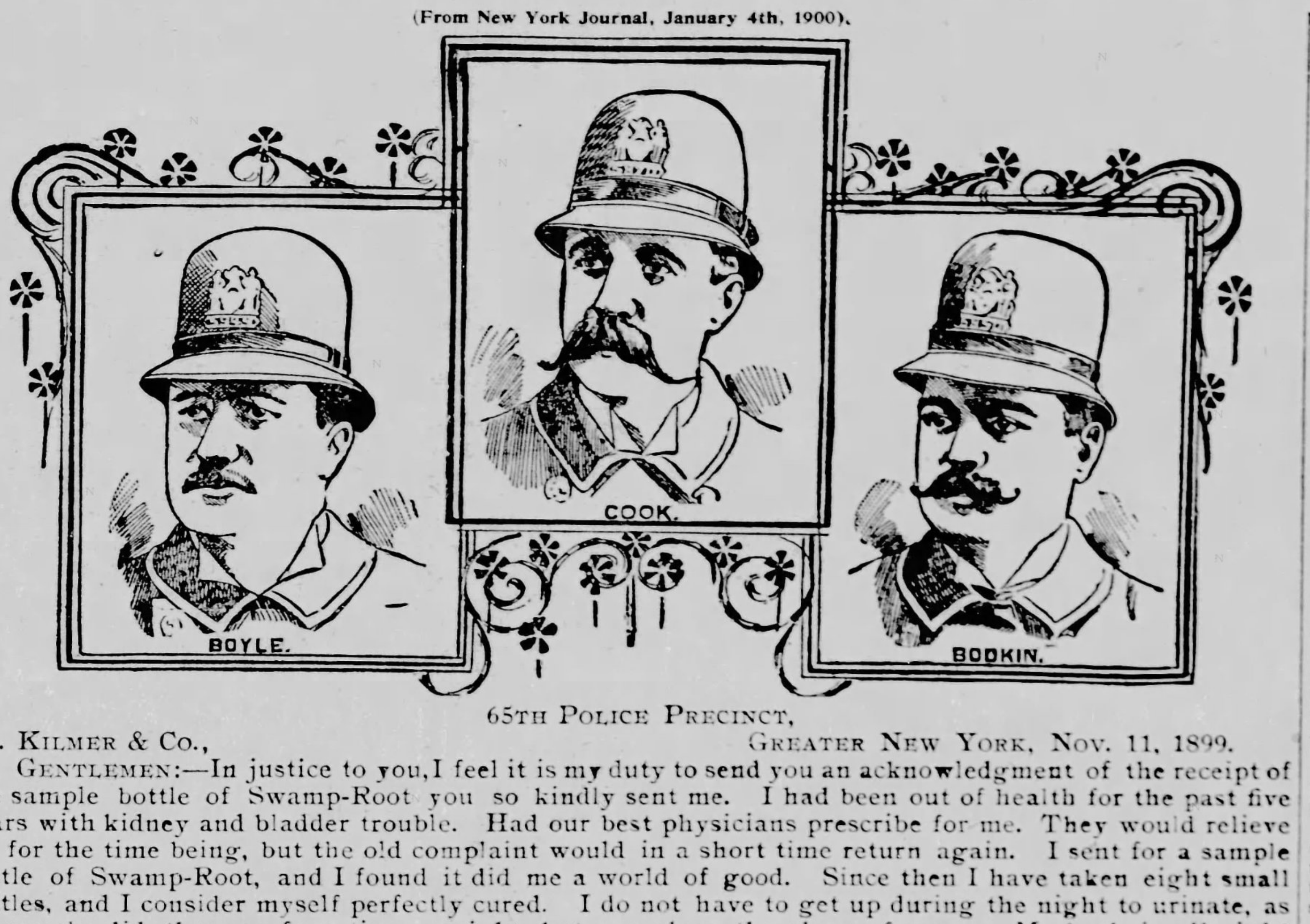
Her
His Face
Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with
Heiskell's Ointment
the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.
Heiskell's Soap
Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.
Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Test For Yourself The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

A Sample Bottle of the Great Kidney Remedy Will Be Sent Absolutely FREE to Every Reader of The Blade Who Writes for it.

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews With Prominent People in Greater New York Regarding Wonderful Cures.

(From New York Journal, January 4th, 1900).



65TH POLICE PRECINCT,
GREATER NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1899.
DR. KILMER & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles, and I consider myself perfectly cured. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did, three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers, (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root. We remain,

Yours, very truly,
JAMES COOK,
HUGH E. BOYLE,
JOHN J. BODKIN.
Officers of the 65th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

DEAR SIRS:—Received your sample bottle of Swamp-Root which you were good enough to send me. It helped me wonderfully. Have since taken two bottles purchased from my druggist. It seemed as if my back would break in two when I got up after stooping. I am now entirely cured, and cheerfully recommend your medicine to anyone suffering from kidney disease.

12 Grand Street, New York City. JOSEPH TRAVERS.

November 16, 1899.
THEODORUS VAN WYCK, Real Estate,
128 South Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I had been a sufferer for the past five years from severe attacks of rheumatism and kidney trouble, probably contracted by exposure on hunting expeditions and wading streams. I tried many remedies, the patent and other kind, but none of them seemed to do me any good. I was persuaded by an old and valued friend to try Swamp-Root, and frankly confess that it has benefited me as no other medicine has. I now feel like myself again. I do not have the constant aches and pains which at one time seemed to make life unbearable. It is a positive benefit in ailments of this kind. I always keep it in the house, as it is just as necessary as bread and butter.

Very respectfully,
Theodorus Van Wyck

His Own Physician Ordered It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1899.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I was all run down in health and spirits, from overwork on the Exchange floor. I developed nervous neuralgia and also suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism.

Of course, I had careful medical attendance, but while convalescing my own physician himself ordered me to take Swamp-Root to build up my nervous system and put my kidneys in shape. It helped me more than any curative or tonic I ever used, and now I always keep it in my medicine chest. With best wishes for sufferers,

H Oliver Goldsmith
manager #81 New Street
Co-operative Investment Co. N. Y. C.
Dictated
J. R.

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are sick you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince you—and you may have a sample bottle free for the asking.

Kidney trouble is responsible for more different kinds of trouble and suffering than any other disease. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Causes rheumatism and neuralgia, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you have plenty of ambition, but no strength, get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about two ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If, on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill-health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty cents and one dollar.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, when you will receive immediately, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a valuable book, by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE—We are pleased to state that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of our paper, The Blade, may have a sample bottle of the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 4, JANUARY 28, 1900.

The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

Matt. 3:13 to 4:11.

Compare Luke 3:21, 22, with 4:1-13. Memory verses: 3:16, 17.

Golden Text:—This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3:17.

13. Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordon unto John, to be baptized of him.
14. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?
15. And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him.
16. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:
17. And lo a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.
4:1. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.
2. And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward a hungered.
3. And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
4. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
5. Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple.
6. And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone.
7. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.
8. Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;
9. And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.
10. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.
11. Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

Thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness (v. 15). In a door yard an empty well, in a kitchen an empty larder, in a drawer an empty pocketbook, in a nursery an empty crib, in a workshop empty hands, in a bosom an empty heart, a hive full of honey, a tree full of fruit, a grove full of singing birds, a house full of children and music, a mind full of knowledge, a heart full of love, and hands full of good works—which do you like the better, emptiness or fulness? It is time to stop "fiddling" with life, "scratching" the surface of the field, "dabbling" with a profession, "trifling" with religion. What we need is "to go the whole figure," "fulfil our ministry." Test truth, goodness, charity, duty, righteousness, to the very utmost. Let's see what there is in a life crowded full of struggle, faith, hope, love and endeavor.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased (v. 17). Did you ever see a crowd of college boys pick up some young athlete who had just saved a foot-ball game, and carry him off on their shoulders? Did you ever see a mother sit in a back pew and weep tears of joy when her only well-beloved son was delivering the valedictory? Were you in New York on Dewey day, when, as you might say, old "E-pluribus-unum" yelled himself hoarse over the man who had "done well?" How can a man with a heart for love and a conscience for duty go through this world without simply tearing himself to pieces to do something good and great, to be respected, to be honored, to be beloved? And yet how poor and mean it seems to please one's self, compared to pleasing others, and to please men compared with pleasing God?

Led up of the spirit to be tempted (v. 1). There was a "slot machine" of racing horses in the corner grocery, and it had been doing a world of mischief among the schoolboys. Ted's mother had told him that he must not play it, but one afternoon a crowd of fellows seized him and dragged him through the open door. "Put in your nickel!" cried one of them. "I won't!" he answered sturdily. "He don't own one," said another with a sneer. Ted opened his mouth and stuck a bright five-cent piece out on his little red tongue. They gave him another push towards the machine, but he suddenly broke away and ran. Out went the crowd after him pell-mell. There were longer legs than Ted's behind him, and when he saw that they were going to catch him, he took the nickel out of his mouth and fired it as far as he could over into the door-yard of a man who kept a big bull dog, and then stuck his finger in his eye. "Idiot!" said Ben Bunter, with what little breath he had left. "Good for you, Ted!" said Jim Speedwell, giving him a slap on the back that made the little fellow's teeth chatter. And "Good for Ted!" say I.

Man shall not live by bread alone (v. 4). A boot-black sat on his box at the corner of a street, munching the end of a loaf of bread. His big black eyes were full of the sights of the busy street. Suddenly a little girl came past, ragged, barefooted, weazened. She paused on the gutter opposite the boy, rubbed her bare heel on her hurt toe, drew her faded shawl more closely around her head, and gazed at the loaf of bread like a hungry wolf. The gamin stared at her a moment with his big eyes full of pity and his mouth full of bread, and then without a word tore off half of his loaf and threw it to her. She picked it up without a "Thank you," gnawed it as if she were starving, walked past, turning to keep her eyes on the little fellow, and vanished. Perhaps the good wheat bread saved her life, perhaps, also, the kindness of the boy saved her soul. No doubt there have been many days since then the look of sympathy in those big brown eyes has come back to her like a benediction, and kept her from believing that love is dead. Men do not live by bread alone.

Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God (v. 10). Everybody has heard the story of the old Scotchman who was observed by a traveler to stand quietly looking up to the top of a hill and take his old hat off when the sun appeared. "What are you doing?" asked the traveler. "For forty years I have come up here every morning to take off my hat to the lamp with which God lights the world," he said. There must have been a deal of reverence in his old heart. We worship God upon our knees sometimes, but perhaps we also worship him none the less acceptably when our eyes fill with unbidden tears at the sight of the stars which he has made, the flowers which are his smiles, and the birds who are his voices.—Charles Frederick Goss in Sunday School Times.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. —Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON STORIES

Story About Col. Brigham.

A story is told on Colonel Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture. It relates to a call made upon him by one of the scientists employed in the department to investigate properties of various articles of human food, says the Chicago Post. The amount asked for by the department to carry on various schemes to exploit agricultural products depends somewhat on the reports of these scientists. One of them came to Colonel Brigham and advised against asking for an appropriation for a corn kitchen at the Paris exposition, basing his protest on the statement that corn is not an article of human food, the grain not containing a proper amount of nutriment. Colonel Brigham listened to the argument and then stalked up and down the room, his towering figure rising about six feet and a half in the air.

"That accounts for my stunted growth," he said, expanding his chest to about 50 inches. "I knew something was the matter with me, but never could locate it. I was raised on corn bread until I was 16 years old. I suppose if I had kept off of that stuff I might have grown to a man's size instead of being the midget that I am and weighing only about 250 pounds. I might have been nine feet high and weighed a ton. I will see to it that corn is given its proper classification and that the influence of this department is thrown against its further use by the human family as an article of food."

Neckties in Congress.

Like unto the gorgeous sunsets of which Homer writes in the Iliad, like the brilliant beauty of the poppy, like the ruddy glow that flashes from some lighthouse across the sea, is John Wesley Gaines' necktie, says the Washington Post.

When Mr. Gaines made his appearance in the House yesterday the temperature rose ten degrees, while in the immediate neighborhood of his cravat it was at boiling point. The vividness of the tie was as emphatic as its warmth. Like the prodigal son, it was visible a long way off. Members shaded their eyes when they looked in Mr. Gaines' direction, for the brilliancy was blinding.

Now, the cravat which Gordon, of Ohio, wears is different. It is conspicuous enough, heaven knows, but its peculiar glory lies in the fact that it is a rich and lovely green. Gordon got it on the Bowery, in New York, when he was in that city during the holidays, and now he is tyring to make his colleagues belive that it is a London imported article. It is of peacock style, with beautiful circles of rich green, like the a fine contrast to Mr. Gordon's countenance, which glows with the ruddiness of good health.

Spoiled the Speech.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, was one of the most accomplished gentleman, and the finest orator of the House, says the Indianapolis Press. He was elected by the "Know Nothing" party, and, like his constituents, was intensely anti-Catholic. He thoroughly prepared his speeches. For purity of English and strength of logic, and literary finish, they were gems. He was one of the few members who could the individual attention of the whole House when he had the floor. He had a Democratic colleague, Mr. B., who imbibed both to freely and too often. Mr. B. hated the Know Nothings, and had no love for Henry Winter Davis.

One day, when Mr. Davis was holding the House spellbound by his matchless eloquence, and was discussing the assumption of the Pope of Rome in claiming to exercise civil authority over the nations of the earth, he declared that His Holiness could issue a bull that would absolve every Catholic in this country from any obligation to obey the Constitution and laws of this country. His colleague, Mr. B., who was "half-seas over," at this point arose and demanded the floor to make a statement, which Mr. Davis politely conceded to his colleague.

Mr. B. stood silent for a few moments as if gathering up all his reserve force, and then said: "Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. Davis, talks about the Pope's bulls. Sir let me say to him, and to this House, and to the whole country—yes, sir, to the whole civilized world—that I have a neighbor at home in my county that has a little black bull that can whip all the Pope's bulls." He said this in the most solemn and statesmanlike manner and with a thundering voice, and sat down with an expression of assurance that he had discharged faithfully and well a great public duty, for which he ought to have the thanks of a grateful and appreciative country. The House roared with laughter, which broke out again and again, as the members looked at the imperturbable and self-satisfied expression of the last speaker.

Mr. Davis was compelled to leave the floor in disgust and print in the Congressional Globe the unspoken portion of his speech.

Trials of the Vice President.

A party of friends of the late Vice-President Hobart were visiting Washington, and, of course, spent an hour in the Senate chamber, says the Saturday Evening Post. Among them was a little girl of 10 who paid close attention to the proceedings. Two days afterwards he met the child who presently asked:

"Do you sit there every day listening to those old men talk?"

"Yes, dear."

"Do you have to?"

"Yes."

"I'm real sorry. It's an awful thing to be vice-president, isn't it?"

She Had Read About It.

A few days ago a boy was missing from a schoolroom in one of the uptown public school buildings. The teacher looked around and failed to see the familiar frace.

"Does any pupil know why Tommy McGregor isn't in school to-day?" she inquired.

There was no answer.

The teacher repeated the query.

Then a little girl slowly lifted her hand.

"Please, ma'm," she said, "I know."

"And why does he stay away, Mary?"

"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause he's got 'measles inside.'"

Mary had read the contagious disease card that was tacked on the front of the house.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WONDER WITH FIGURES.

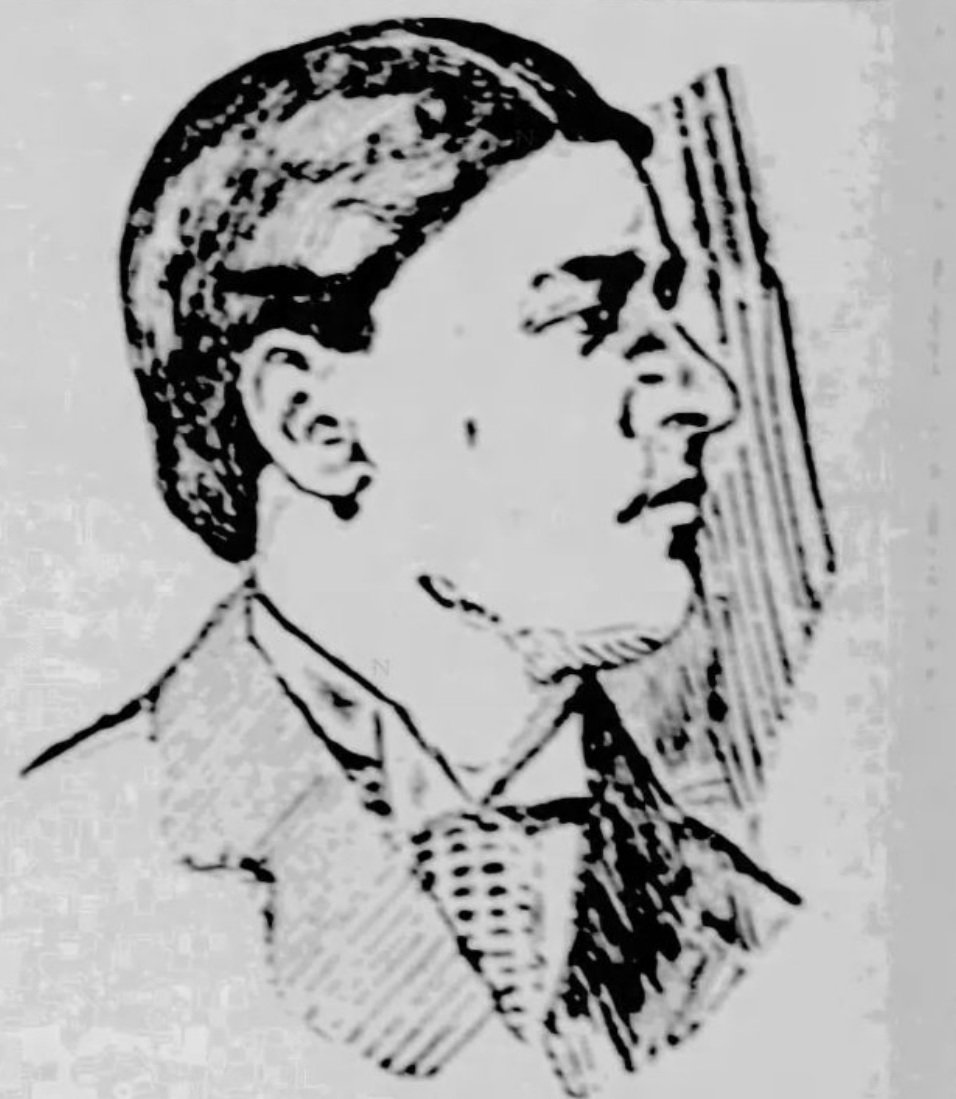
Yale Professors Marvel at a Young Man's Genius in Arithmetic.

There are ten scientific societies in session at New Haven, says the New York World, and all have new and wonderful discoveries to relate. But not one of them can show the wonder that the American Psychological society can—Arthur F. Griffith, a mathematical prodigy. The two Yale savants of mathematics—Prof. Andrew Phillips and Prof. W. H. Beebe—put the boy through his paces before a crowd of eager scientists; never once did he fail.

"I am the oldest of five children," said the youngster, who is 19, and a native of Milford, Ind. "My father is a stonemason and a poor man. I learned to count when I was 2 years old, and when I was 5 I could count up to 40,000. I knew the multiplication table up to 130, the cubes of all numbers up to 100, and the fourth powers up to 20. I also knew most of the multiplication table up to 1,000, but not all of it.

"There is nothing mysterious about the way I work. First, my knowledge of these tables helps me; second, I can see all the figures that are given me mentally, just as if they were on a blackboard three feet away.

"I have worked out a lot of rules for myself that make arithmetical operations very simple. I can give you the cube root of any number in four seconds and the square root in two seconds. I can multiply fifteen numbers by another fifteen and carry them in my head."



ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

"What is the cube root of 1,367,631?" asked the reporter suddenly.

"The cube root of 1,367,631," repeated young Griffith. "Why, that's 111."

He was right. It had taken him just three seconds to go through the complicated operation. Asked what 3,584 times 4,798 was, he gave the answer in a twinkling.

The two Yale professors tried him in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, fractions, factoring and decimals. He could do all their problems in a second without pencil or paper. He multiplied six numbers by five numbers and gave the answer correctly in a jiffy. Prof. Phillips and Prof Beebe marveled. He could add three columns of any length at the same time, and subtract long numbers with consummate ease. The mathematicians and psychologists present pronounced the youth the greatest arithmetical wonder of the century.

Prof. W. L. Bryan and L. H. Lindley, of the University of Indiana, have brought young Griffith east.

"He is a wonder," said Dr. Bryan. "We discovered him last September when he came to the university. His people are very poor and he is only fairly bright, save in arithmetic. He has no disease. His wonderful ability lies in his prodigious memeory and the tremendous stock of rules he has made for himself for shortening ordinary arithmetical operations.

"He has a large number of short methods that he has worked out for himself. We find that he has worked out the complicated binomial theorem for himself—that great problem that Sir Isaac Newton gave to the world. Yet he has not done it by algebra, but by arithmetic. He has also worked out a number of the rules for rapid calculation that can be found in the highest text books, though he has never had access to them. Other rules are of his own discovery.

"For instance, he knows the last two digits of all squares and cubes by heart. The rest he gets in his mind by approximation. We have tested him with the most delicate instruments to determine his speed. For small operations he is no quicker than you or I, but large ones he can do in his head while we are putting the numbers down on paper.

"For instance, to multiply 9,945 to the fifth power, he does it in exactly thirteen operations, while the ordinary method requires 236 different ones.

"Other arithmetical wonders have declined to tell the source of their power, or have been very hazy about them. But Griffith is free to tell all about it. He has a great many facts of arithmetic in his head, and many short ways of working. He expects to get out a book on it shortly.

"He is not in college; in fact, he could not pass the entrance examinations. Neither does he know anything of higher mathematics—logarithms, the calculus, geometry, algebra and the like. It is only numbers he knows."

Young Griffith looks like the country boy that he is, with an ungainly body and big feet and hands. But he has a fine head and face and keen eyes. He hopes to turn his mathematical ability to account.

—If you have catarrh, rheumatism, or dyspepsia, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured as thousands of others have been.

The Cannibal and His Captive.

The cannibal's captive now had recourse to argument.

"In a hot country," he urged, "strictly vegetable diet is conducive to longevity."

"Whose longevity?" demanded the cannibal, with a loud, insulting laugh.

In the native state, man's sense of humor is often stronger than his sense of propriety.—Detroit Journal.

Looking for a Snap.

"Is this a fire insurance office?" he asked as he entered.

"Yes, sir," replied the spruce young clerk.

"What will you charge me for a policy that will insure me $20 a week in case I am fired from my present situation?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

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Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 12 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. H., Room 3 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1900.

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ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 170,000

LODGE AND PETTIGREW.

Senator Lodge turned the guns of the anti-expansionists of the Senate upon themselves on the 11th. They have been amusing themselves by introducing resolutions calling for this or that fragment of information concerning the Philippine campaign—and, of course, always something which they think can be used as campaign thunder in the Presidential contest.

Mr. Lodge checkmated their little game by the introduction of a resolution for a sweeping inquiry into all phases of the Philippine insurrection; and he included in this demand for specific information as to the extent and effect of the literature circulated throughout the islands under the auspices of these American sympathizers with the insurgents.

Mr. Lodge read his resolutions himself to the Senate, instead of having them read by the clerk; and as he went along he explained the scope and purpose of each paragraph. He declared in the most emphatic manner that he proposed to have this country fully advised as to all the facts. He did not propose to have it doled out piecemeal. It was proper that the Senate shall have a complete and thorough understanding of the situation. And, as Hoar, in his reply to Beveridge, asserted that the latter's statements did not agree with official reports, Mr. Lodge very cleverly raised the issue of veracity between the two and made it the basis of a demand for the fullest enlightenment.

Mr. Lodge added that the extension of the scope of the proposed inquiry to include the operations of the anti-expansionist league was not because he attached and great importance to the efforts of the aunties, but because Senator Beveridge claimed the league's literature has given encouragement to the insurgents and thus prolonged the war, while Mr. Hoar denies this. He believed that an official report as to the facts would tend to discourage further "dabbling in treason by persons who presume on their insignificance to save them from physical punishment." And he went on as follows:

> Personally, I have opposed paying any attention to the anti-imperialists, whose weak vanity would only be fed thereby. It is against my principles to make martyrs of bores, even though the bores might be of a malignant breed. Still, the question of veracity between the senators involves an inquiry as to just what part has been played by the anti-imperialists. It is charged that they were and are responsible for the loss of life of our soldiers in the Philippines and the prolongation of the war. Senator Hoar has branded this statement as incorrect. The truth will not hurt anyone who does not deserve to be hurt. Therefore let us have it. While we are getting at the facts, let us have all the facts.

The resolutions and Senator Lodge's speech acted the part of a huge rifled shell dropped into the camp of the "aunties." They do not dare to go on record against the resolutions, and yet their adoption will knock their scheme for manufacturing campaign thunder into smithereens. Pettigrew, the venomous South Dakota Populist, followed Senator Lodge in an hour's tirade, which was unusually bitter, even for him.

He declared there is a systematic effort to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States, and that this effort was intended to further Republican success at the polls next November. But as the Lodge resolution covers the whole ground of his own resolution, and much more, the sheet-iron thunder of this diatribe will fail to convince anybody. He declared that he will re-introduce his resolution, and then he went into a wild tirade, which was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

All that ails Pettigrew is that he can not believe the integrity of other men. He assumes that vital information has been suppressed. This is impossible. The Filipino junta at Hong Kong would see that any material fact which was suppressed were made public at once in the United States. It keeps a mailing list of all the leading papers in the United States, and for some months every mail across the Pacific has brought printed matter from it. The Blade is in regular receipt of its articles, but they have been generally copies of Hong Kong newspapers, with marked editorials favoring the Filipinos. No fact has been developed in them not already published in the United States.

THAT FLOUR RELEASED.

The cargoes of American flour seized in Delagoa bay have been released. The statement of the position of the British government as to considering foodstuffs as contraband of war is that the British government "will not declare corn, meal and flour to be contraband when proof is not positive that the foodstuffs are intended for the camp of the enemy." The seized cargoes were not destined for the Boer army, and therefore they were not contraband of war.

"It is to be noted the phrase used is, "the camp of the enemy." There is a difference between the camp and the country of the enemy. The implication in the use of the phrase is that Great Britain will not deem food supplies contraband of war even where it is probable that, after landing at Lorenzo Marques, they may be taken into the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The women, children and prisoners of war must be fed. Cargies of food for them should be excepted from seizure.

Secretary Root comes out in a manly way and says he does not want the Vice Presidency. The reasons he gives, however, will have a tendency to make the people insist that he is a most excellent man for the place.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

Secretary Gage has made an exhaustive reply to the Sulzer and Allen resolutions of inquiry relating to the placing of internal revenue in depository banks, and especially as to the National City Bank of New York city. It would be an excellent thing if his reply could be placed in the hands of every voter in the United States. Ever since the end of the civil war, demagogues have found it possible to raise issues on questions of government finance, simply because the masses of the people do not understand the machinery of finance, nor the Congressional enactment regarding the revenue. A clearer understanding of facts would have rendered it impossible to maintain the long crusade for unsound money.

The United States laws authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate any national bank, or as many of them as he sees fit, as depositories of any public moneys except customs receipts, which must go directly into the Treasury. As the two great sources of national revenue are customs and internal revenue, it follows that the deposits in these banks must come from the latter source. There are 113 collectors of internal revenue in the United States, and each of them, at the close of business every day, deposits all moneys received in a designated national bank depository.

These banks, in order to be authorized as depositories, must deposit in the Treasury United States bonds to an amount which will cover the government deposits. This gives absolute security to the government. The banks pay no interest on the deposits. The law, passed in 1864, does not require this. The Democrats have been in power in Congress and in the executive, but none of them has ever introduced a bill to require interest.

The revenues at this time largely exceed the government disbursements. Business is active, and it is unwise to steadily pile up money in the Treasury, thus withdrawing it from circulation. Hence the Secretary, using the power vested in him by law, arranged to deposit the internal revenue receipts, amounting to about a million a day. The offer was open to all national banks in the country. They were invited to send in bonds for deposit to the amount of the deposits they desired. Sixty-eight of them did so. The Secretary took the largest bid—that of the City National bank, of New York, whose bond deposit was $4,000,000—and ordered that all internal revenue receipts should be sent direct to it, thence to be distributed daily, in proportion to the amount of bond deposits among the remaining sixty-eight banks. It is more convenient to gather the daily receipts in one bank and distribute them pro rata, than to give daily orders to each of the 113 internal revenue collectors to divide his receipts into 68 parts and send to each of the banks concerned. Any business man will see the necessity of the step.

The cry of the yellow journals against the National City bank of New York is because Rockefeller, of Standard Oil fame, is connected with it. We can see no reason for any business man to object to that. Public confidence in the absolute solidity of a bank is necessary to its success. People will not deposit money in a concern that is shaky. The enormous business this bank is doing is because Rockefeller and others are large stockholders. And we see no reason why the government should be criticised for its action.

The government determined to build a new custom-house in New York, and a law was passed by Congress to sell the old building to the highest bidder. Under the terms of the sale, fixed by that law, it was provided that the purchaser must pay $750,000 cash, and had the option of paying all cash. No deed could be executed until full payment was made, and consequently the government pays the taxes on the property till then. The National City bank was the purchaser. It chose, as it had the right under the act, to pay $3,215,000 cash, leaving $50,000 yet due. The cash payment was paid over and then turned back to the bank as a government deposit, along with internal revenue receipts. The deposit is covered, of course, by government bonds. The act authorizing the sale specified that the government should have the right to occupy the old building until the new one is completed, paying rental. This and the taxes paid on the building by the government inure to the advantage of the bank, of course, but these facts were known to all bidders, and influenced their bids, which were higher than they would otherwise be on this very account. If any fault is to be found, it is with the act of congress, not with Secretary Gage.

To sum up: Secretary Gage shows that he has observed closely the letter and spirit of the law in all the proceedings inquired about. So clear and convincing is the answer that it is the opinion that the whole matter will be dropped as soon as the committees make their report on it. In fact, there is nothing else to be done. No law has been violated. The secretary has acted entirely within his power, and there is nothing on which to base even a charge of favoritism.

BRYAN AS A WHIRLIGIG.

If Mr. Bryan is correctely reported by a Minneapolis interviewer, he is getting all tangled up on the expansion question. The printed interview contains this amazing paragraph:

> I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the republic. I do not mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory, nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended. The Filipinos are not such people. The Democratic party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government.

But if the Filipinos are not fit to become citizens of a full-fledged state of the American Union, they are not fit for self-government.

Hence Mr. Bryan must have radically changed front on this matter. He has hitherto held that the islands should not be retained because the natives are not only thoroughly able to govern themselves, but have organized a government which is our duty to recognize and support.

Mr. Bryan does not seem to know where he is at.

Mr. Balfour's claim that it is not a war of conquest is substantiated by the fact that all the fighting so far has been on British soil.

THE CLARK CASE.

The Montana bribery scandal is one that should make all honest citizens of that state rise in their wrath and combine to purge the state of the domination of the two mining kings, whose business and political rivalry has brought about this malodorous affair. William A. Clark and Marcus Daly are these men. Both are millionaires and copper kings, and their clashing ambitions are to blame for the present political debauchery in Montana.

Mr. Clark was elected to the United States senate in January last, after a heated contest in which it is alleged money was used corruptly on both sides. The case is now under investigation by a committee of the United States senate. Recently the Montana supreme court decided unanimously to disbar John B. Wellcome, an attorney of that state, for bribing members of the legislature to vote for Clark. Wellcome was the acknowledged agent of Clark in the bitter battle in the legislature. The charges that he paid money to members as bribes for their votes for Clark are held by the court to be fully proved.

The opinion of the court goes further than this. It refers, in corroboration of Wellcome's guilt, to "the fact that when the election did finally take place many Democrats and Republicans who theretofore had opposed Clark's candidacy shifted over and voted for him without apparent cause." This unquestionably makes things look bad for Senator Clark. It will not do to attribute the disbarment of his agent Wellcome to a desire for revenge on the part of the other millionaire who was Clark's rival for the senatorship. The issue of an order of disbarment is a most serious step, and it would be taken by no court without sufficient grounds. In this instance the hearings were long and thorough. Even if Senator Clark was not directly cognizant of the doings of his agent, he can not escape the penalty for the offence perpetrated in his interest.

The evidence now being given before the senatorial committee is practically the same as that given before the supreme court, and the unanimous verdict of the latter must have a strong influence. Nor will Clark's affectation of ignorance as to what was done with something like $300,000 of his money, disbursed by Wellcome, serve to shield him. He may have been ignorant of the details of each purchase, but it was intentional ignorance; and there was no possible way of using such a sum in any legitimate canvass. Mr. Clark should be rejected, and the Montana people should bounce both Clark and Daly from politics.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLE.

The situation in Kentucky is strained, and it will require some generalship to avoid bloodshed if the scheme of Goebel to reverse the will of the people, steal the governorship and unseat the rightly-elected incumbent, who has occupied the position for the past month, is carried out.

On the face of the returns, Governor Taylor had 2,383 plurality. Goebel found it impossible to figure a margin for himself. His effort failed to have himself counted in by the Democratic board of election commissioners, who decided that they had no authority in that capacity to go behind the returns. Then, as a last resort, he carried the contest to the legislature, in which there is a Democratic majority.

On January 16, the legislature chose Blackburn United States Senator by a large majority. This shows there is a good Democratic working majority on ordinary issues. But will that majority consent to override the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and attempt to oust Taylor and seat Goebel? The Republicans feel confident of the justice of their cause, and they propose to keep Taylor in office, even if it takes force to accomplish it. A number of militiamen are already at Frankfort, and it is said the governor will not hesitate to use them if need arises.

It is to be regretted that the ambition of Goebel is so intense as to lead him to desire an office he can hold only as an usurper. A man of high honor and a nice sense of justice would not desire a position which the people clearly denied him. There will be a very warm time in Frankfort before the end is reached. The country hopes there may be enough patriotism and respect for law among the members of the legislature to enable them to rise above partisanship and do justice.

SENATOR HOAR'S DODGE.

Senator Hoar followed Mr. Beveridge's great speech on the Philippines, in the senate Tuesday, with a lawyer's reply. He declared it would be "a base thing for this country to try to strike down the young republic in the Philippines;" and added that he can prove from Otis and Dewey that there was a Filipino government. "Otis, in all communications, said the people of the Philippines desired to establish their independence."

Mr. Hoar juggled with the word "republic." Aguinaldo was a dictator in all that the term implies of tyranny and irresponsible power. To call a dictatorship a republic does not make it so; nor can this verbal juggling deceive those who read the statements of Beveridge as to the actual character of the Filipino masses, and their absolute incapacity for self-government.

Because a number of persons set up a form of government and call it a republic, affords no good reason why the United States should hasten to endorse their action by formal recognition. The Cuban revolutionists set up a government and proclaimed the republic of Cuba; but the United States never recognized their action—not even by recognizing them as belligerents.

We did not intervene in their behalf on the ground of there being a Cuban republic. On the contrary, the ground of our intervention was that the Cubans were in insurrection, the Spaniards could not subdue them, nor they expel the Spaniards; that this was a great injury to our interests, and therefore Spain must withdraw. Spain refused, and we expelled her by force of arms.

And when this was done, we did not recognize the paper "republic." We took possession of the island, and proceeded to administer its affairs by a military government. Eventually a republic will arise in Cuba, under our guidance and protection, but it will not be the insurrectionary government revivified. Mr. Hoar should meet the question in fairness and candor, and not in the spirit of a pettifogger.

ROCKEFELLER'S TESTIMONY.

"Hear both sides; then decide," is always a safe maxim. In the flood of discussion on the subject of trusts and combinations, the public have had uncounted columns of wholesale denunciation of trusts, and countless theories as to how to get rid of them. But there has been little or nothing from the other side.

It has remained for the industrial commission at Washington to put the heads of the great trusts on the witness stand, and obtain their side of the story. The most important witness, by far, is John D. Rockefeller, the head of the greatest trust organization in the world. A set of questions were submitted to him by the commission, which he answered in writing, appending his affidavit. It should be read by every citizen who really desires to post himself on this important question.

Perhaps the most striking feature in this is that in which he indicates that the Standard Oil company favors national control of corporations. He does not go into this at length, as did Mr. Archbbold, vice president of the company, when he was before the commission, but he shows that he is in harmony with Mr. Archbold's views, and that the Standard would rather take its chances under a national corporation law effective throughout all the states than run the risk of adverse or conflicting legislation in the several states.

Naturally, he does not believe that industrial combinations can be crushed by law. He says they are a necessity, under modern business conditions. And it must be confessed by every candid man, no matter how much he may oppose trusts, that where the object is legitimate, where there is no purpose behind the combination except the intention to effect economies in production and distribution, so that consumption will become more general because the prices of commodities place them within easier reach of the masses, then that combination is a good thing.

The thing to be guarded against is the abuse of the power of the combination; but surely this is a matter which the law is competent to control. This seems to be one of the purposes which Rockefeller had in mind in his recommendation for national supervision. The other is, of course, to avoid a war of proscription by state legislatures, under the influence of popular feeling stirred up by demagogues for their own ends.

This is a matter the people must decide for themselves. Both political parties have put themselves on record as opposed to any abuse of corporate powers by the trusts, and the Republican party has carried this out by national legislation which goes as far as Congress has power under the constitution. Hence the discussion should not be a merely partisan one, but be an earnest seeking after a wise and just method, disassociated from politics.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The popular excitement in Germany over the exercise of the right of search by England over German mail steamers is helping the Kaiser to realize his plans for the enlargement of the German navy. In 1897 an act was passed providing for the expenditure, for six years, of $15,000,000 annually, or $90,000,000 in all, in building new battleships and cruisers. It was deemed that this would give Germany a navy of sufficient power for all purposes.

But the year 1898 was an epoch-maker. The United States burst upon the world as a naval power of the first class. Not that our navy is as large as some others, but the battles of Manila bay and off Santiago showed that the men behind the guns are the best in the world. Immediately there loomed before the Kaiser the fact which came to pass—that the United States would hold the Philippines. And in his anger at this serious menace to his future plans in the Far East, he set doggedly to work to create a navy so formidable that no change in the world's map can be made without his consent.

He promptly had a bill introduced by the government in the reichstag, to provile that, after the present appropriation expires in 1904, the sum of $21,000,000 shall be spent upon the navy for fourteen years—a total of $294,000,000! This has been bitterly opposed by the "agrarian" element, and there is no doubt it would have been defeated had not the searching of German vessels aroused the nation. It is now deemed certain that it will pass.

There are many shrewd observers of events in Europe who conjecture that the Kaiser has colonial designs in South America. There has been a large German emigration for years to Brazil and the Argentine. It is believed Wilhelm would have meddled ere this on this continent had it not been for the Monroe doctrine. When he has the enormous fleet for which this bill provides, he will be able to defy us, if he desires a slice of South America—unless we build a navy that can overmatch his.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

There is but little doubt that the committee investigating the Roberts case will report against allowing him to take his seat. Representative Landis, of Indiana, has advanced argument that fills Roberts with dismay. The astute Mormon has built his defense largely upon the wording of the clause in the Utah enabling act which provides that "polygamous or plural marriages are hereafter prohibited." This, Mr. Roberts contended, was an admission of the existence and force of the alleged contract or understanding that polygamous marriages contracted previous to the enabling act were to be recognized, or at least tolerated and left undisturbed. And Mr. Roberts insists that this refers to the ceremony—the act of marriage.

Mr. Landis, however, knocked the underpinning out of the Mormon's theory by showing that the lexicographers define marriage as a state or condition. Hence, as the enabling act prohibits plural "marriages," it prohibits living in the state or condition of polygamy. Mr. Landis says, therefore, that Roberts and his friends have been arguing upon an entirely wrong hypothesis. Not only was the contracting of new plural marriages prohibited, but the prohibition extended to the further continuance of the practice as applied to former polygamous alliances. This view will unquestionably be adopted by the majority of the committee in its report to the House.

Mr. Quay is not as certain of that seat in the Senate as he was a month ago. Looks as if the plum refuses to be shaken down.

BRYAN "SEES THINGS."

Bryan made the same old speech at the Jackson day banquet at Chicago. As there is no possibility of raising the calamity cry over anything in the United States, because of the universal prosperity, he goes across seas, and "sees danger." He imagines he finds support for his old fallacy of the "danger" of the gold standard because it will involve us "in every financial disturbance occurring in Europe."

Mr. Bryan knows better. He knows that financial disturbances do not depend upon the money standard. They are the result of other causes. Much of the wealth of the world is invested in stocks, bonds and other securities. A time of war calls for the use of much larger amounts of ready money. To get it, stocks and bonds are sold, or, in the case of a government, new bond issues must be floated. The increased offerings of securities affects the market for them.

Financial stringency affects all commercial nations, no matter in which they may originate. The bond of union is in the fact that nations trade with each other, and securities issued by one find investors in all others. It is this community of interest which causes the disturbances in the money market of one country to be reflected, to a greater or less degree, in those of others.

Mr. Bryan, too, is alarmed lest the greenbacks are to be retired. This is, however, but a figment of his imagination. There is no purpose at present to retire the greenbacks. Some day it will necessarily be done, because they are part of the national debt, and our debts must be paid. And it will be a wise thing to do. The United States may not have a great war for a century, and again we have it within a few years. And when a great war comes, the greenbacks will be a source of weakness to our finances. By their depreciation during the civil war, and until 1878, the people of this country lost, at the lowest estimate, over three times the entire volume of the greenbacks. We are the only great commercial nation in the world which issues its own legal tender notes. Other countries know their danger, and wisely avoid them. They belong to a past age, and it will be a happy day for the nation when we, too, get rid of them.

Mr. Bryan closed by a reiteration of his well-worn views on the Philippine question. He is one of the few men, claiming to be Americans, who think that the flag in the Philippines means slavery. We boast, and with good reason, of the freedom we enjoy under its folds; and the Filipinos will, under it, enjoy a liberty of which they have never dreamed.

"TWENTY MILES AWAY."

Buller's camp is not more than twenty miles away from Ladysmith. The Tugela river at Colenso, where that general met repulse, is but eighteen miles from the beleaguered town. But, unlike Sheridan at Winchester, there is no "broad highway leading down," along which Buller's cavalry may thunder to the relief of Gen. White and his garrison.

On the contrary, the route is like Jordan—"a hard road to travel." In fact, it is about the hardest piece of road in the world just at this time. Every kopje is crowned by a Boer battery, and the trenches are full of men handy with the Mauser rifle.

It will be a great humiliation to the British government to have Ladysmith surrender to the Boers, but that is what is evidently to happen within a very brief period. But the fatal mistake was made in the beginning of underrating the Boer foe. Mafeking, Ladysmith and Kimberley should have been evacuated, and the British forces have been massed in British territory, in advantageous positions, to await the arrival of reinforcements from England.

As it was, however, these towns were to be relieved. One force left Cape Town, under Methuen, to reach Kimberley—but it met defeat at Modder river. Gatacre moved north from the coast to invade the Orange Free State, but he met defeat at Molteno. Buller marched from Durban to relieve Ladysmith, and met a severe check at the Tugela river. He can not help White, and Ladysmith will fall.

It will be observed that a number of newspapers which howled long and loud for Bryan and free silver in 1896 are now modifying their views, declaring free silver is not a prominent issue and Bryan a weaker candidate than he was four years ago. It behooves Mr. Bryan and his friends to redouble their efforts to hold the Democratic party in line. There is such a wavering that a break seems inevitable.

Kentucky politicians should settle their differences as speedily as possible, and let the feudists of the state have the center of the stage. The change would bring more shooting and less talking.

If Mr. Bryan wants a real live time of it let him journey into Kentucky and preach Goebelism.

OUR COMING NEW SERIAL

Will Be Ready to Begin as Soon as the Paris Letters End.

As soon as Frederick Mayer's interesting series of letters on the Paris Exposition is concluded, we shall begin the new serial, already promised. It is written by the author of a serial we published ten years ago, entitled "Uncle Sam in 1892." Our older readers will recall that story—which we believe was liked by all—and the prophecies with regard to the drift in American politics which were so wonderfully carried out by the elections of 1892 and 1896. Of course the author did not pretend to be gifted with prophetic powers. He is a close student of events and of popular feeling in the United States, and he felt reasonably sure that the predictions he made were the legitimate outcome of conditions then existing. He hit the mark.

The new story is not yet named, but we have an intimation that he will again indulge in a little forecasting of the political and economic future of the United States. As in the former story, these forecasts will be but one feature of the story proper, which will be thoroughly interesting, entirely American in tone and feeling, and we believe will be so well liked by the Blade's readers that they will esteem the good old paper still more highly than they now do.

TO PROLONG THE WAR.

Senators Pettigrew, Hoar and others are desperately afraid the Americans may be completely successful in the Philippines this spring. Hence their unwonted activity. They desire the insurrection kept up till the next rainy season begins. That will increase the difficulties of military operations, and carry the insurrection through the presidential campaign this summer.

Then these treasonable malcontents will go on the stump and endeavor to persuade the people the Tagals can not be conquered, and that therefore Bryan should be elected President, and free silver at 16 to 1 be adopted. That is what they are after. And when they utter their bitter diatribes in the Senate, they know they will be sent to Hong Kong, be there printed by the Filipino junta, and circulated in Luzon to encourage the rebels.

If this be not treason, what is it?

In the national Republican convention this year there will be no prolonged fight over platform or candidate. Almost any Republican could write the platform and when it comes to the selection of a leader but one name will be mentioned, and that will be the name of McKinley.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In Luzon.

Gen. Otis's dispatch to Washington, giving an account of operations in the southern portion of Luzon, continues the story of American occupation begun with the recent advance into the North at the cessation of the rainy season. Industry and civil government are now reviving from Manila to Aparri. Before long the same will be true of the provinces south of Manila.

The military arm of the United States, from the war department to Gen. Otis, his lieutenants and the men in the ranks, is accomplishing the task set for it in the East with singular rapidity and success. And throughout the United States, understanding and approval of its work steadily expand.

Wood Uses the Ax.

About the first thing Gen. Wood's attention was called to was that the jails of Havana, the most loathsome prisons in the world, were filled with men whose wrong-doing rested either upon suspicion or else upon the testimony of Cuban police officers. They were kept confined day after day no opportunity for trial was accorded them, nor could he at first provide such opportunity inasmuch as his intentions as well as his efforts were blocked by the fiscal of the court.

As soon as Gen. Wood discovered where the obstruction was he removed it as promptly as he would remove a pile of disease breeding filth in the streets, to protest the public health. He did not pause to make charges or to let the question of removal go through the circumlocution office—he simply ousted the fiscal from office and by that act established a better court than was the one that Mora neglected or prostituted.

Buller's Flank March.

General Buller has attempted a movement upon the right flank of the Boer army around Ladysmith. Pushing northwestwardly on Thursday with large part of his force, he occupied the south bank of the Tugela river, where he is within a day's march of the outposts of General Joubert's extreme right. The ability of the British army to complete this move will chiefly depend upon the subsidence of the Tugela, which is now in flood. If it becomes fordable, or if pontoon bridges are available for crossing, it is presumable that General Buller will press northward to the village of Dewdorp, lying nine miles from Ladysmith. Once at this post, he might be able to strike a blow for the relief of Ladysmith. But unless he can quickly cross the swollen Tugela and deliver his blow before General Joubert is prepared, the chances of success are not flattering, while, on the other hand, his apparently isolated position exposes him to the danger of attack by all the Boer forces north of the Tugela, excepting those needed to check a sortie from the Ladysmith garrison.

To Govern the Philippines.

The bill which Senator Spooner has framed to provide for a temporary government in the Philippines is decidedly timely. The dispatches which give notice of the framing of this measure also tell of victories by the American troops south and north of Manila. Apparently no resistance of a serious character in any part of Luzon need be expected any more. Warfare of the guerilla sort is likely to be kept up a year yet, or possibly two or three years, but this fact need not delay the preparation of civil government for the islands. The statesmen and not the soldiers will be the personages who will be at the front hereafter in the dealings with the Philippines. The affairs of the islands will be managed directly from Washington instead of from Manila.

Methuen's Mentality.

The London story that Lord Methuen is insane lacks plausibility. If it were clear to the subordinate commanders that Methuen had lost his mind, they would take the action laid down in the rules of war and deprive him of the command. Still, the remarkable dispatches of Lord Methuen, particularly the one to the Queen, saying the battle was the bloodiest in the annals of the army, give color to the rumor that he is at least erratic and unbalanced. There is no doubt about serious disputes having taken place between Lord Methuen and his officers. The remarkable dying words of General Lord Wauchope, commander of the Highland brigade, disclaiming responsibility for the orders given the brigade, prove this. However, if Methuen is insane and the pitiful battles at the Modder river were caused by his mad orders, is Buller, who fought similar battles at Tugela, also demented?

Railway Earnings.

The earnings of the railroads of the United States were about twelve per cent greater in 1899 than in 1892, the last year of the good times that ended in 1893. This rate of growth is greater than the increase of railroad mileage, but it is not greater than the growth of population; so that, in the light of the great improvement in many other industries during the last seven years, the increase in the gross income of the railroads cannot give them reason for much self-congratulation.

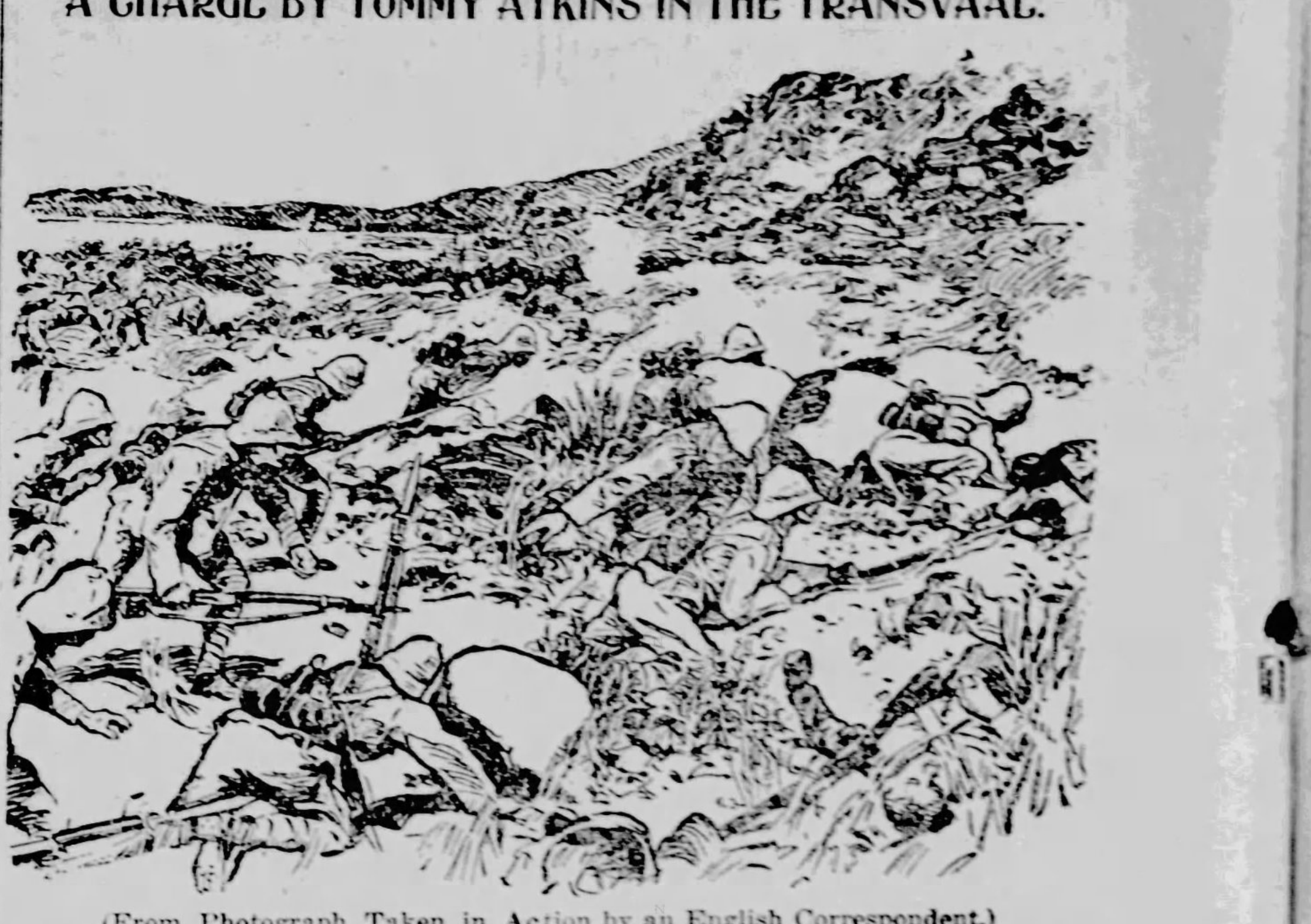
Our Artillery.

A strong plea for an increase of the artillery force at the disposal of the government is made in a memorial to Congress adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce recently. This plea is based on the fact that the present enlisted strength of the artillery available for the defense of the coast is totally inadequate to any effective use of the guns now provided and in place at the different stations. It appears that almost double the entire number now enlisted will be required for the effective handling of the defenses regardless of the additional number needed for guard duty, replacing sick, etc., and the memorial asks that Congress authorize the increase required at the present session. This seems to be one of the directions in which Congress might hasten action with entire propriety and without fear of serious criticism. We do not think that there is any conclusion regarding the country's military arrangements about which there is a greater degree of unanimity of opinion than that the sea-coast defenses of the nation should be put and kept in a condition of thorough strength and efficiency.

How About Japan?

Japan's future is an interesting problem. Some theorists advance the idea that she must either expand or die. Her insular territory is comparatively small in extent, while her people number 40,000,000. Think of England with no colonial possessions, and you have a fair idea of the condition under which Japan is chafing. The Mikado's eyes have been on Korea for twenty years, and it was his effort to establish himself there that caused the war with China. Victory did not bring him reward except in glory. Russia saw to that. And to-day Russia is a potential factor in China. Japan's national existence may depend on her ability to cope with the big empire in a conflict of arms.

A CHARGE BY TOMMY ATKINS IN THE TRANSVAAL.



(From Photograph Taken in Action by an English Correspondent.)

Diary of Siege of Ladysmith.

November 2—Ladysmith isolated and the siege begins.

November 3.—Boers shell town.

November 6.—Cavalry action near Dewdrop.

November 9.—Attack by Boers repulsed with heavy loss.

December 2.—Heavy bombardment. Situation becomes graver. Wounded removed from hospital, which is fired upon.

December 7.—Total casualties since November 1, 5 officers and 26 men killed; 15 officers and 130 men wounded; 5 missing.

December 8.—Sir A. Hunter makes sortie with Natal volunteers and Imperial Light Horse; destroys two big guns and captures field gun and Maxim on Gun Hill.

December 11.—Lieutenant Colonel Metcalfe makes sortie with Second Rifle Brigade; destroys howitzer on Surprise Hill, but has to force his way back with bayonet, losing 12 killed and 41 wounded.

December 19.—Provisions sufficient for two months; rations ample and good.

December 20.—Weather intensely hot. Many cases of enteric fever.

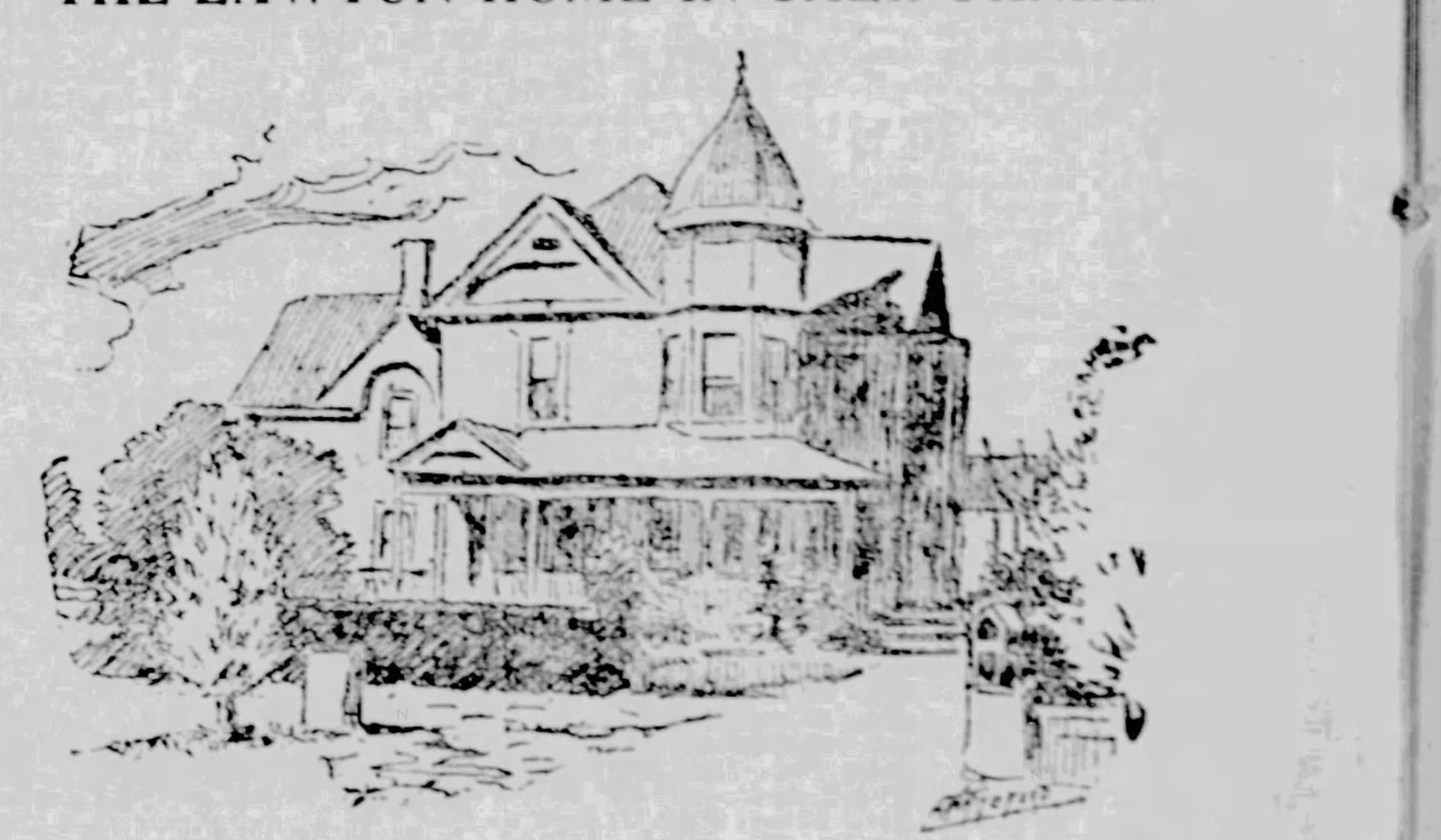
December 22.—Boers mount another howitzer on Surprise Hill.

December 25.—Xmas entertainment to 200 children. Queen's message by heliograph communication received with enthusiasm.

December 26.—General White recovered from attack of fever.

January 6.—Boers assail Caesar's Camp. White sends message "Hard pressed."

THE LAWTON HOME IN CALIFORNIA.



Gen. Lawton's Home in California, from Which the American People Will Lift a Heavy Mortgage.

GOLD STANDARD IN JAPAN.

Experiences Which Led to Its Adoption --How It Is Affecting the Industries of the Country.

Mr. S. Uchida, consul for Japan at New York, has written a very interesting sketch of the experiences of his country with different monetary systems in the last 30 years. During that time it has tried the gold standard, the silver standard, the double standard and an inconvertible paper currency, such as our greenbacks were during and for a time after the war. In short, Japan has put to the test all of the theories about money which governments are urged by conflicting schools of political economy to adopt. Mr. Uchida writes of these experiences entertainingly and with the intelligence of one who understands the whole subject. The article has much instruction in it for the people of this country, and if its value is appreciated it will have wide publication. It appears in the columns of Public Policy, a Chicago weekly of high class, edited by Allen Ripley Foote.

Mr. Uchida shows that the gold standard was nominally established by Japan soon after it opened commercial relations with the outside world. It early learned that it must unify its local currencies, then in a chaotic condition, and that it should have a standard of value bearing some definite relation to that used by the world, in which it had become a factor. Unfortunately, just as this reform was begun, the government was forced to grapple with rebellion, and its expenses being enormous, it resorted, like our own country, to repeated issues of paper money. It was obliged to abandon all pretense of keeping this paper currency at par with gold. The latter passed out of circulation and was quoted at a premium.

Japan also tried a national bank currency, modeled after ours, but as it was redeemable in the government paper money, the bank notes suffered the same discount.

The next step was to admit silver to free coinage and make it a full legal tender. This gave nominally the double standard, but in practice the depreciated paper expelled all silver as well as gold. Gold, silver and paper were alike legal tender, but no two of the same value. Nothing more is required to show that something besides the legal tender quality is required in money.

At this time, 1881, Count Matsukata, the same statesman who lately established the gold standard, became minister of finance. He determined to resume specie payments upon a silver basis. His plan was: First, to pay off the government notes, cancel them and issue no more; second, to compel the national banks to pay off their notes and retire them; third, to organize one great central bank of issue, modeled after the Imperial Bank of Germany, which should have the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money and be required to always redeem the same in silver.

This tied the currency to silver. It relieved the country from the fluctuations of an irredeemable paper currency, which had been found injurious to all interests, but Count Matsukata was of the opinion that Japan had not yet the best system obtainable. He believed the adoption of the gold standard would be another step of progress, and, indeed, was indispensable if that country aspired to a prominent commercial position.

Accordingly, in 1893, was appointed a monetary commission of fifteen members to investigate the whole subject. It was composed of high officials, professors of the University of Japan, members of the diet, and business men eminent in the commerce of the country. The outcome of its investigations was the decision that the country should adopt the gold standard.

Mr. Uchida tells this story in its interesting details, and his account of how the government carried the reform to successful issue shows it to have been one of the most ably conducted operations in the annals of government finance. The change to the gold standard was made without any violation of existing equities by establishing a new gold unit, corresponding to the value of the existing silver unit. The indemnity received from China furnished the gold required to take up the silver yen coins, and the latter were either advantageously sold or reminted into subsidiary coins. The entire plan as laid out in advance was carried through, and Japan placed securely on a gold basis.

Mr. Uchida shows that the results of the change have thus far been gratifying to those who advocated it. The industries of the country are prosperous, its commerce is increasing rapidly, wages are advancing, the revenues of the government are satisfactory, and the action commands the approval of the people.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 220 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes.

35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. 494

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPENDING SUNDAY ON THE VELDT.

London Daily Mail.

Every man on entering the army is asked his religion, and according to his declaration he is marched to a place of worship every Sunday. The war office recognizes four denominations: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. Chaplains of each denomination are maintained during peace and accompany forces on active service. Moreover, the government supplies every soldier with a Bible. Divine service is held every Sunday on campaign whenever possible. It is, of course, in the open air, and in hot countries the service is held in the early morning.

At the appointed hour the bugle sounds, the men fall in armed with rifles, side arms, and carrying ammunition. They are inspected by their officers, and parade off, according to their declared religion, to the various places appointed for each denomination, the Anglicans to one place, the Wesleyans to another, and so on.

At each place the men form up in three sides of a square. On the fourth side a small desk is erected by placing a big drum on three kettledrums. Over the top a red circular cloth, provided by the government for the purpose, is thrown.

Here the service is held. In the Anglican service a shortened form of the Morning Prayer is read, and a five-minute address given. Owing to the absence of hymn books singing is rarely possible. The whole service hardly lasts more than twenty minutes.

A BALLAD OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Am&a &erson her name,
& where she lived, the Str&;
& many were the h&some beaux
Who sought her heart and h&.

The youthful &y St&ers was
One of the hopeful b&;
His love was like the Chinaman
So childlike & so bl&.

Quite otherwise was R&olph's flame,
For 'twas to fury f&;
He scorned to sue, & said the girl
Should yield to his comm&.

She was a flirt. Alas that such
A word her name should br&;
To sport with one & t'other was
The daily joy she pl&.

When &y came, & sighed & wept,
& wrung his piteous h&&
The wicked thing praised R&olph's name,
His income, & his l&&.

& then, in turn, when R&olph came,
& urged his hot dem&&,
His fire, she said, should be put out
By one h&-hose from Sh&&.

Am&a &erson, you goose!
You jilted &y, &
One day he wooed an awful death—
He ate fruit that was c&.

& when he died, you could not squeeze
One tear from out its gl&;
You only thought, "Now is my time
To accept R&olph's h&!"

But woe & grief were your fate when
You came to underst&
That R&olph wedded was to that
Rich widow from the R&.

Young &y S&er's life for you
Ran out its fitful s&;
And when you sighed for R&olph's arm,
Another waist it sp&.

Oh, h&some is as h&some does;
Am&a now is str&&ed;
She angled too long for her fish,
& she herself was l&ed.

So, girls, toy not with love, but hug
The chains of that young fetterer;
Or, like Am&a, you'll become,
A sour old maid, &c.

—Tit-Bits.

PERSONAL.

Ambassador Choate and W. E. Norris, the novelist, are intimate friends, and the two usually lunch together at the National club.

Col. E. F. Fleming, the clock master of the treasury department in Washington, is called "Father Time," as he has over 500 clocks in his care.

Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet and novelist, has enlisted in a Canadian regiment which will see active service in South Africa.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, made an interesting collection of Filipino arms while he was in the Philippines. Every kind of weapon is included from a Malay kris to a Zulu spear.

Honey an Excellent Food.

Scientific men say that honey is a much more healthful sweet than sugar, and has many valuable properties. It is nutritive, and when used freely with bread makes an excellent food for children. It is laxative, and may be used advantageously in place of medicine by persons of sedentry lives. Being also the daintiest and most delicious of sweets—an extract of blossoms—it is hardly possible to eat it to an injurious extent. It needs no digestion, as sugar does, and even acts as a digestive aid.

ROCKEFELLER'S TESTIMONY.

He Explains the Operations of the Standard.

TRUSTS ARE NECESSARY

Favors National Control and Supervision of the Combinations.

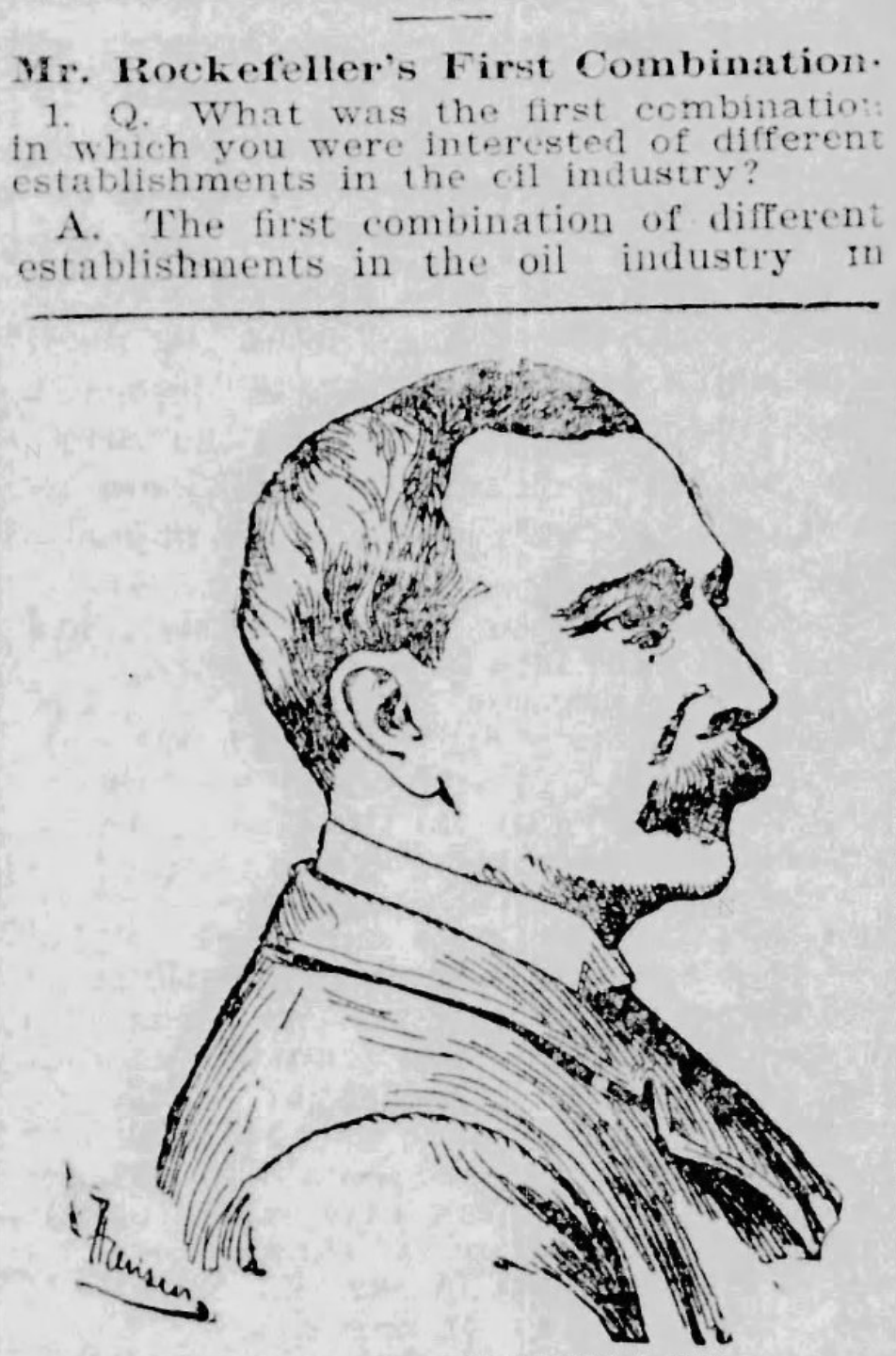
In reply to a series of questions submitted to him by the industrial commission, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, has forwarded to the commission his replies, in the form of a sworn statement. These questions and answers bear directly on the investigation of trusts and their methods, now being conducted by the industrial commission, and Mr. Rockefeller goes into details as to the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

The questions of the commission and Mr. Rockefeller's replies follow:

Mr. Rockefeller's First Combination.

1. Q. What was the first combination in which you were interested of different establishments in the oil industry?

A. The first combination of different establishments in the oil industry in which I was interested was the union of William Rockefeller & Co., Rockefeller & Andrews, Rockefeller & Co., S. V. Harkness and H. M. Flagler, about the year 1867.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

2. Q. What were the causes leading to its formation?

A. The cause leading to its formation was the desire to unite our skill and capital in order to carry on a business of some magnitude and importance in place of the small business that each separately had theretofore carried on. As time elapsed and the possibilities of the business became apparent, we found further capital to be necessary, obtained the required persons and capital and organized the Standard Oil Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. Later we found more capital could be utilized and found persons with capital to interest themselves with us, and increased our capital to $3,500,000. As the business grew, and markets were obtained at home and abroad, more persons and capital were added to the business, and new corporate agencies were obtained or organized, the object being always the same, to extend our business by furnishing the best and cheapest products.

In Matter of Rebates.

3. Q. Did the Standard Oil Company or other affiliated interests at any time before 1887 receive from the railroads rebates on freight shiped or other special advantages?

A. The Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, of which I was president, did receive rebates from railroads prior to 1880, but received no special advantages for which it did not give full compensation. The reason for rebates was that such was the railroads' method of business. A public rate was made and collected by the railway companies, but so far as my knowledge extends was never really retained in full; a portion of it was repaid to the shippers as a rebate. By this method the real rate of freight which any shipper paid was not known by his competitors nor by other railway companies, the amount being in all cases a matter of bargain with the carrying company. Each shipper made the best bargain he could; but whether he was doing better than his competitor was only a matter of conjecture.

Much depended upon whether the shipper had the advantage of competition of carriers. The Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, being situated at Cleveland, had the advantage of different carrying lines, as well as of water transportation in the summer, and, taking advantage of those facilities, made the best bargains possible for its freights. All other companies did the same, their success depending largely upon whether they had the choice of more than one route.

The Standard sought also to offer advantages to the railways for the purpose of lessening rates of freight. It offered freights in large quantity, carloads and trainloads. It furnished loading facilities and discharging facilities. It exempted railways from liability for fire. For these services it obtained contracts for special allowances on freights. These never exceeded, to the best of my present recollection, 10 per cent; but in almost every instance it was discovered subsequently that our competitors had been obtaining as good, and in some instances better rates of freight than ourselves.

The Greatest Rebates.

4. Q. If so, in what years were these advantages largest, and from what roads were they received?

A. To the best of my recollection, the greatest rebates were paid from 1877 to 1879. During that time we had an agreement for a special 10 per cent commission. I think that agreement was made with the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New York Central roads. Large rebates were also paid during the summer of 1878, amounting, I believe, to 64½ cents on refined oil, to equalize eastern shipments by rail with shipments by Erie canal. But these rebates were paid to all who shipped by rail. They were not discriminatory rates. I am not now sure whether any other road than the Pennsylvania collected the full amount and paid these rebates. The Erie and New York Central made the same reduction in rates to meet canal shipments, but my impression is that the Erie at least did not collect the higher rate from shippers and rebate it as did the Pennsylvania.

Lower Rates Meant Cheaper Oil.

5. Q. About what percentage of the profits of the Standard Oil company came from special advantages given by the railroads when these were greatest?

A. No percentage of the profits of the Standard Oil company came from advantages given by railroads at any time. Whatever advantages it received in its constant efforts to reduce rates of freight was deducted from the price of oil. The advantages to the Standard from low freight rates consisted solely in the increased volume of its business arising from the low price of its products.

An Agreement Repudiated.

6. Q. Did the Standard Oil company or any of its affiliated companies ever receive, under any name, whatever, any income from any railroad for oil shipped over those roads by any of its competitors? If so, give particulars.

A. I know of no such instance. It seems that some arrangement of that nature was entered into by one of our agents in Ohio, being the same case which has been testified to by George Rice. When notice of this agreement was brought to the officers of the company, for which it was made, it was promptly repudiated and the money received, some small amount, I think under $300, was refunded. And this was done not because of any notice, action in court or judicial opinion, but promptly as soon as reported, and before we had any knowledge of judicial procedings.

7. Q. Has the Standard Oil company received any financial favors from any railroad since 1887?

A. To my knowledge, none whatever.

8. Q. Has the ownership of stock in railroad companies by officers of the Standard Oil company given the Standard advantages with those railroads over its competitors? If so, give particulars.

A. It has not. Stockholders and officers of the Standard have invested in stock of railway companies. But in no instance have they done so for the purpose of influencing the policy of the railway companies, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has any attempt ever been made through such ownership to influence any railway in favor of the Standard.

Reasons for the Standard's Success.

9. Q. To what advantages, or favors, or methods of management do you ascribe chiefly the success of the Standard Oil company?

A. I ascribe the success of the Standard to its consistent policy to make the volume of its business large through the merits and cheapness of its products. It has spared no expense in finding, securing, and utilizing the best and cheapest methods of manufacture. It has sought for the best superintendents and workmen and paid the best wages. It has not hesitated to sacrifice old machinery and old plants for new and better ones. It has placed its manufactories at the points where they could supply markets at the least expense. It has not only sought markets for its principal products but for all possible by-products, sparing no expense in introducing them to the public. It has not hesitated to invest millions of dollars in methods for cheapening the gathering and distribution of oils, by pipe lines, special cars, tank steamers, and tank wagons. It has created tank stations at every important railroad station to cheapen the storage and delivery of its products. It has spared no expense in forcing its products into the markets of the world, among people civilized and uncivilized. It has had faith in American oil, and has brought together millions of money for the purpose of making it what it is, and holding its markets against the competition of Russia and all the many countries which are producers of oil and competitors against American oil.

Advantages of Combinations.

10. Q. What are, in your judgment, the chief advantages from industrial combinations?

(a) Financially to stockholders.
(b) To the public.

A. All the advantages which can be derived from co-operation of persons and aggregation of capital. Much that one man can not do alone two can do together and once admit the fact that co-operation or what is the same thing, combination, is necessary on a small scale, the limit depends solely upon the necessities of business. Two persons in partnership may be a sufficiently large combination for a small business, but if the business grows or can be made to grow more persons and more capital must be taken in. The business may grow so large that a partnership ceases to be a proper instrumentality for its purposes, and then a corporation becomes a necessity. In most countries as in England, this form of industrial combination is sufficient for a business coextensive with the parent country, but it is not so in this country. Our Federal form of government making every corporation created by a state foreign to every other state, renders it necessary for persons doing business through corporate agency to organize corporations in some or many of the different states in which their business is located. Instead of doing business through the agency of one corporation they must do business through the agencies of several corporations. If the business is extended to foreign countries—and Americans are not to-day satisfied with home markets alone—it will be found helpful and possibly necessary to organize corporations in such countries, for Europeans are prejudiced against foreign corporations, as are the people of many of our states. These different corporations thus become co-operating agencies in the same business, and are held together by common ownership of their stocks.

It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. And if Americans are to have the privilege of extending their business in all the states of the Union, and into foreign countries as well, they are a necessity on a large scale, and require the agency of more than one corporation. Their chief advantages are:

1. Command of necessary capital.
2. Extension of limits of business.
3. Increase of numbers of persons interested in the business.
4. Economy in the business.
5. Improvements and economy which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons or wide experience.
6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.
7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers.

Mr. Rockefeller's Experience.

I speak from my experience in the business with which I have been intimately connected for about forty years. Our first combination was a partnership and afterward a corporation in Ohio. That was sufficient for a local refining business. But dependent solely upon local business, we would have failed years ago. We were forced to extend our markets and to seek for export trade. This latter made the seaboard cities a necessary place of business, and we soon discovered that manufacturing for export could be more economically carried on at the seaboard, hence refineries at Brooklyn, at Bayonne, at Philadelphia, and necessary corporations in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

We soon discovered as the business grew that the primary method of transporting oil in barrels could not last. The package often cost more than the contents, and the forests of the country were not sufficient to supply the necessary material for an extended length of time. Hence we devoted attention to other methods of transportation, adopted the pipe line system, and found capital for pipe line construction equal to the necessities of the business.

To operate pipe lines required franchises from the states in which they were located, and consequently corporations in those states, just as railroads running through different states are forced to operate under separate state charters. To perfect the pipe-line system of transportation required in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 of capital. This could not be obtained or maintained without industrial combination. The entire oil business is dependent upon this pipe line system. Without it every well would shut down, every foreign market would be closed to us.

The pipe-line system required other improvements, such as tank cars upon railways and finally the tank steamer. Capital had to be furnished for them and corporations created to own and operate them.

Every Step Necessary.

Every step taken was necessary in the business if it was to be properly developed, and only through such successive steps and by such an industrial combination is America to-day enabled to utilize the bounty which its land pours forth, and to furnish the world with the best and cheapest light ever known, receiving in return therefor from foreign lands nearly $50,000,000 per year, most of which is distributed in payment of American labor.

I have given a picture rather than a detail of the growth of one industrial combination. It is a pioneer, and its work has been of incalculable value. There are other American products besides oil for which the markets of the world can be opened, and legislators will be blind to our best industrial interests if they unduly hinder by legislation the combination of persons and capital requisite for the attainment of so desirable an end.

Disadvantages to the Public.

11. Q. What are the chief disadvantages or dangers to the public arising from them?

A. The dangers are that the power conferred by combination may be abused, that combinations may be formed for speculation in stocks rather than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. These abuses are possible to a greater or less extent in all combinations, large or small, but this fact is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam. Steam is necessary, and can be made comparatively safe. Combination is necessary and its abuses can be minimized, otherwise our legislators must acknowledge their incapacity to deal with the most important instrument of industry. Hitherto most legislative attempts have been an effort not to control, but to destroy, hence their futility.

12. Q. What legislation, if any, would you suggest regarding industrial combinations?

A. First—Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

Second—In lieu thereof, state legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I swear that these statements made by me of my own knowledge are true, and that all other statements I believe to be true.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.

J. MARSHALL RUSSELLE,
Notary Public.

Pure Whiskey Direct from Distiller to Consumer $3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid. Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

HAYNER'S SEVEN YEAR OLD RYE. THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. Others who offer you whiskey in this way are dealers buying and selling. Our whiskey has the Hayner reputation behind it.

References—Third National Bank, any business house in Dayton, or Commercial Agencies.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 207-213 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills,

NEW YEAR'S ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.

The evening sky took up the blood
Of soldiers and marines,
And dyed the stretch of cloudy west
Above the Philippines.
Then fell the night; a silver star
Lit up the sapphire dome:
"I wonder if it shines," he said,
"Upon the folks at home."

A bullet sang its deadly song
Through palm and sugar cane;
It left upon his boyish breast
A vivid crimson stain.
And while the little church he knew
Kept watch-night in the snow,
He answered to a reveille
Beyond the morning's glow.

—Minna Irving.

CARNEGIE UP-TO-DATE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is thoughtful of his fellow-man no matter what his position. The great captain of industry stood at his window one day last week and watched the prancing of a team of horses intended for his carriage use. While speaking of the good points of the animals to a friend, he said:

"But the automobile is the thing. These coming winter nights—think of the exposure to man and beast. In an automobile the coachman can be protected behind glass; he doesn't have to worry about his horses, and it is better all around. I think that the automobile is one of the great advances in the world of transit."

Troubled Heads.

"The two-headed girl got up another rumpus this morning."

"What was she angry about?"

"One of her heads bought a hat just like that which the other one wore."

SHE QUIT COFFEE

And Got Well With the Help of Postum Food Coffee.

"I am a school girl and want to tell you what Postum Food Coffee has done for me and several of my relatives.

"The old-fashioned coffee always made me heavy and dull and gave me heartburn, with dyspepsia. When we tried Postum Food Coffee it did not taste good, but I begged for another trial, when the directions were followed, and we found it delicious. Since that time we have used it regularly, and I never have any trouble with the heavy feeling or dyspepsia.

"Dr. Lowrie prescribed Postum for my uncle, Mr. ——, property man of the Boston Theatre, and it worked a marvelous change in him. He quit the common coffee, and has been using Postum Food Coffee ever since. He looks better than he ever did before. His family also use it. Uncle is very strong in his praise of Postum for the good it has done him. Please do not use my signature, but you can use the statement." ——, Worcester, Mass. The name can be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time From Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation, Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all a trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured and he therefore generously sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write to-day without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.

M. K. LYMAN.

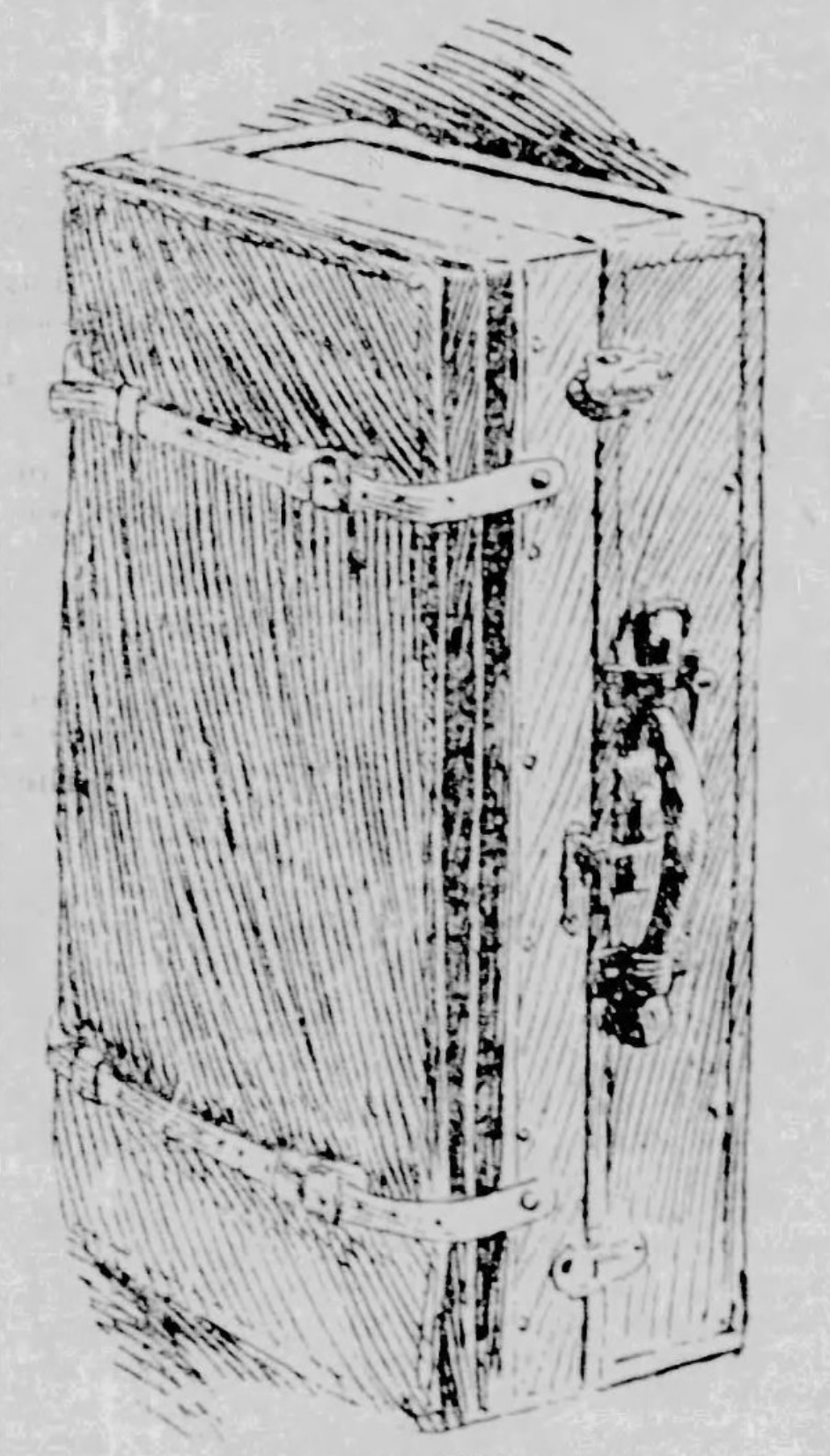
Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delray, Fla., says:—"The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that defied everything, but in three weeks there was no protrusion and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for the free trial and thus cure yourself at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main St., Adams, N. Y. You will never regret having done so.

LATEST FASHIONS IN BAGGAGE.

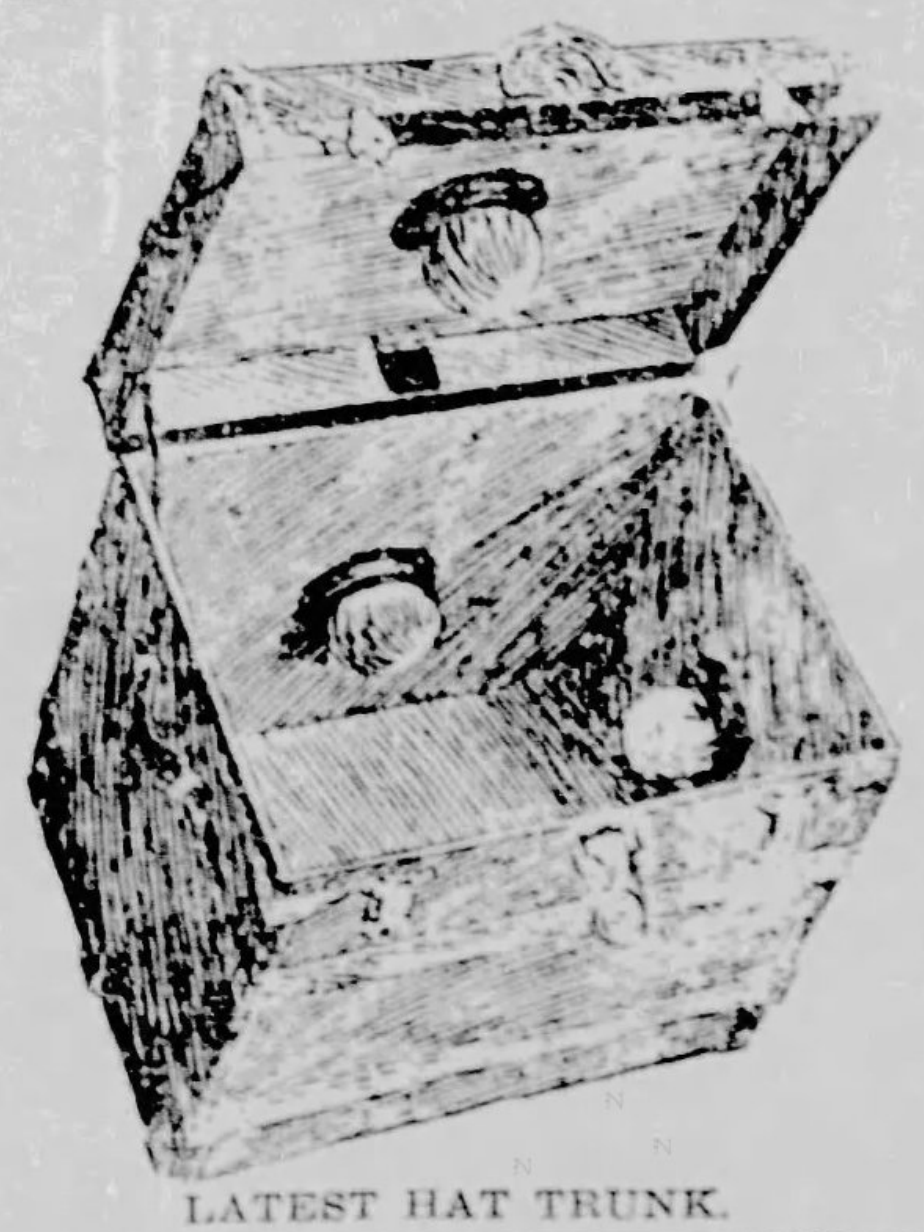
Character of Your Trunks Indicate Your Social Standing.

The experienced baggagemen and hackmen understand better than all others this thermometer of social rank and appear to know just the nitch to which the owner of each baggage outfit belongs as soon as they set eyes on the luggage.

"The little square trunk, with plain painted canvas covering, contains my lady's hats—at least six of them, and perhaps more. The mate to this reposes just underneath it and is a shirt waist trunk. This is the very latest thing over the road. I'll bet that in the trays of that little box are no less than a dozen shirt waists that cost a handsome figure. Next in the pile is the shoe trunk. Probably this is used in partnership by the husband and wife. Just lift it and you can get a small idea of the amount of shoe leather which it contains! It's safe to say that inside that trunk is everything in fashionable footwear, from a ball slipper to a hunting boot.

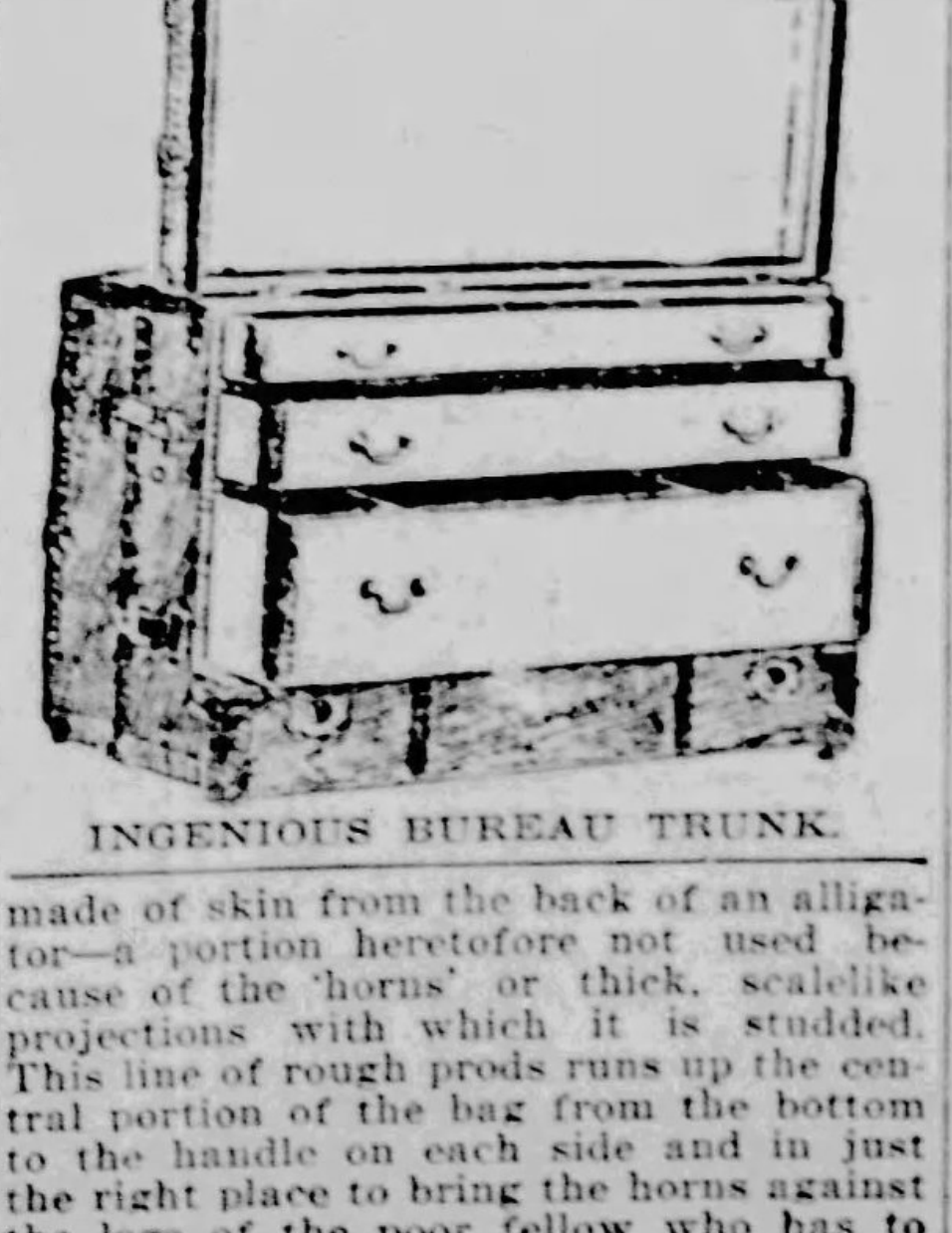


BELLOWS SUIT CASE.



LATEST HAT TRUNK.

"The husband is just as thoroughly up to date as his wife, for that big square trunk over there by the truck is really a bureau with three drawers, a bottom compartment and a top tray that opens out like a desk, being supported by the top drawer as the latter is partially drawn out. The big handbag alongside this is the tip-top style in bags. It is made of skin from the back of an alligator—a portion heretofore not used because of the 'horns' or thick, scalelike projections with which it is studded. This line of rough prods runs up the central portion of the bag from the bottom to the handle on each side and in just the right place to bring the horns against the legs of the poor fellow who has to carry the bag.



INGENIOUS BUREAU TRUNK.

RECORD OF VOLUNTEERS.

Men Who Rushed to Arms to Free Cuba and Humble Spain.

The war department has issued an exhibit of the strength of the volunteer forces called in the United States service during the late war with Spain and in the Philippines, with the losses they suffered from all causes.

From the exhibit it appears that the several states furnished the following organized bodies of troops under the President's call for volunteers:

Alabama—Three infantry regiments, one of which was negro.

Arkansas—Two infantry regiments.

California—Six infantry regiments and four batteries of artillery.

Colorado—One infantry regiment and one battery.

Connecticut—Two infantry regiments and three batteries.

District of Columbia—One infantry regiment.

Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming and Vermont—One infantry regiment each, besides which Maine sent four batteries of artillery, Oregon two, Rhode Island two, and Wyoming one.

Georgia—Three infantry regiments and two batteries.

Illinois—Nine infantry regiments, of which one was negro, one cavalry regiment, and one battery.

Indiana—Five infantry regiments, two companies of negroes, and two batteries.

Iowa—Four infantry regiments and two batteries.

Kansas—Four infantry regiments, of which one was negro.

Kentucky—Four infantry regiments and two companies of cavalry.

Louisiana—Two infantry regiments and three batteries.

Maryland—Two infantry regiments.

Massachusetts—Five infantry regiments and one regiment of artillery.

Michigan—Five infantry regiments.

Minnesota—Four infantry regiments.

Mississippi—Three infantry regiments.

Missouri—Five infantry regiments and one battery.

Nebraska—Three infantry regiments.

Nevada—One infantry battalion and one troop of cavalry.

New Jersey—Four infantry regiments.

New York—Fifteen infantry regiments, two troops of cavalry, and three batteries.

North Carolina—Three infantry regiments, one of which was negro.

Ohio—Ten infantry regiments, one being negro, one cavalry and one battalion of artillery.

Pennsylvania—Fifteen infantry regiments, three troops of cavalry and three batteries.

South Carolina—Two infantry regiments and one heavy artillery.

Tennessee—Four infantry regiments.

Texas—Four infantry and one cavalry regiment.

Utah—Three batteries and one cavalry troop.

Virginia—Four infantry regiments, one of which was negro.

Washington—One regiment and one battalion of infantry.

West Virginia—Two infantry regiments.

Wisconsin—Four infantry regiments and one battery.

United States Volunteer Engineers, two regiments; United States Volunteer Cavalry, three regiments; United States Volunteer Infantry, ten regiments, of which four were negro.

Total infantry regiments	167
Total cavalry regiments	7
Regiment of artillery	1
Battalions of artillery	2
Batteries of artillery	40
Engineer regiments	2
Negro regiments	10
Negro companies	2

The following table shows the number of volunteer officers appointed in the various staff corps:

Adjutant General	125
Inspector General	41
Judge Advocate General	11
Quartermaster General	164
Subsistence department	127
Medical department	143
Pay department	95
Engineer department	28
Ordnance department	25
Signal corps	128
Total volunteer staff	879

In a recapitulation the total enrollment of each state is set out, the number killed and died of wounds, and the number died of disease and by accident. Some of the detail headings of the exhibit are here omitted, but the four essential items are consolidated in the following table:

State.	Total enrollment.	Wounded in action.	Killed or died of W'ds.	Died of disease.
Generals and staff	2,339	5	3	39
Alabama	3,202			45
Arkansas	2,025			52
California	4,627	48	10	68
Colorado	1,125	41	12	24
Connecticut	2,536			39
Dist. of Columbia	971			23
Delaware	1,016			8
Florida	1,004			70
Georgia	3,531			64
Idaho	676	27	7	15
Illinois	10,943			287
Indiana	5,824			72
Iowa	3,560	36	1	163
Kansas	3,962	130	33	84
Kentucky	4,745			89
Louisiana	2,356			35
Maine	1,566			51
Maryland	2,070			32
Massachusetts	5,792	51	9	273
Michigan	5,418	10	3	207
Minnesota	4,418	74	7	86
Mississippi	2,620			59
Missouri	6,565			118
Montana	1,024	120	21	16
Nebraska	3,369	177	35	87
Nevada	496			1
New Hampshire	999			32
New Jersey	4,347			40
New York	16,629	68	15	412
North Carolina	2,985			64
North Dakota	685	14	7	11
Ohio	10,042	10	1	232
Oregon	1,238	74	16	39
Pennsylvania	12,315	74	16	233
Rhode Island	1,224			12
South Carolina	2,150			40
South Dakota	1,029	93	27	37
Tennessee	4,835			81
Texas	5,283			62
Utah	444	17	8	6
Vermont	1,028			27
Virginia	3,873			70
Washington	1,439	94	26	20
West Virginia	2,333			24
Wisconsin	4,491	4	2	128
Wyoming	463	6	3	13
U. S. Volunteers	17,755	104	26	266
Totals	182,687	1,277	288	4,015

The losses in killed and wounded sustained by the California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Washington regiments occurred in the Philippines; those of the Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and the United States volunteer regiments occurred in Cuba and Porto Rico. One Pennsylvania regiment sustained some losses also in the Philippines.

OMENS FIN DE SIECLE.

Giving a boy a new pistol is a sign of an early funeral in the family.

Not to pay your bill for whitewashing the cellar is a sign that you will have trouble with a dark man.

Forgetting to kiss your wife good night is a sign that you know she has had Spanish onions for supper.

To break the parlor mirror when your wife is away on a visit is a sign you better buy another better one before she gets back.

To wake up in the morning with a queer taste and somebody else's head on is a sign that you will hear something before you go down town.

No Wonder.

Deacon Wright—I was sorry I could not go to the prayer meeting last night. Did you have a good meeting?

Deacon Goode—A beautiful meeting. It seemed like a foretaste of heaven—or did until Brother Smith and Brother Brown began to argue about the beginning of the twentieth century. I am sorry to say that from that time on it looked more like a ward caucus than a prayer meeting.—Boston Transcript.

10 Weeks 10c The biggest, brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence. Grand views of scenery, stories of adventure and full mining reports weekly. Tenth year. Solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c. clubs of six 50c., 12 for $1. Stamps taken. ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, Denver, Colo.

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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

GLIMPSES OF SOUTH AFRICA IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

By Wymble Flemming: A Native Afrikander, born in Cape Colony—[illegible]

THE developments of the war in South Africa, its serious conflicts, the deeds of heroism of its participants, the great massing of Boer Armies, and the unprecedented forward movement of British troops to the Cape, coupled with a universal desire for information concerning a country of which very little is known, have intensified public interest in the subject to an extent hitherto unexampled. With characteristic enterprise, this paper will supply the demand for South African literature that present conditions have created. To this end we now offer our readers the first number of a magnificent art series to be issued in weekly parts under the title of "Glimpses of South Africa in Peace and in War." Illustrating and describing the current military events of the day and the sights and the scenes throughout all South Africa by the aid of camera, pencil and pen, presenting a pictorial history of the

British-Boer War And the Countries from the Cape to the Front.

A Pictorial Panorama of The Land and the Struggle.

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BARRETT AND HOAR.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, for the first time publicly named Senator Hoar last night at the Lake Forest University as the United States Senator whose anti-expansion speech was cabled to Hong Kong and subsequently put in the hands of the Filipino soldiers, causing, as Mr. Barrett believed, the open insurrection. Frequently this speech and its presumed effect have been mentioned, and the reading public has connected the name of Senator Hoar with it, and it is probable that Mr. Barrett would not have used the lawmaker's name on this occasion had he not been facing an audience largely hostile to the administration's policy in the oriental islands. It appeared further from the ex-minister's speech that the government has discovered privately the stages by which the anti-expansion addressed reached Luzon.

There was much interest in the reception Mr. Barrett's speech would meet. At the close of the meeting he was cheered and the audience of several hundred people waited in line to shake hands with him.

In the course of his address, which was on the general subject of the "Philippines," the speaker said it had been discovered in the government investigation that Senator's Hoar's speech was cabled in cipher and in fragments to Paris, where it was put together and forwarded to Hong Kong. The message included several thousand words, and the cost for transmission was said to have been $4,000. It interested the government to know what friends the Filipinos had at this time who were in a position to send the message.

"I was in Hong Kong at the time," said Mr. Barrett, "and I remember the incident distinctly. I was coming down stairs in the hotel, when I met the president of the Hong Kong junta, and he had in his hand the long dispatch he had just received. It gave a large part of Senator Hoar's speech in full and a summary of the rest of it. I asked the president what he was going to do with it, and he told me that he meant to send it to the officers of the army in the Philippines. He was urged not to do it, but he protested that it had been printed in the United States and was public property.

"Four days after the speech had been delivered in was in the hands of those who saw an opportunity to make political capital of it. The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers, and I believe it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection. This speech, you must remember, was delivered before there was an open insurrection."

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Hoar declined to take any notice of the statements attributed to Mr. Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, in an address on the Philippine question. The senator said that Gen. Otis' reports give the fullest account of the events that led to hostilities and that he expects, as he has already given notice, to deal with the whole matter in the Senate.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13.—The subcommittee of the Republican national campaign committee began to-day the work of laying plans for the Presidential campaign. Shortly after 9 o'clock the committeemen visited Major Ashbridge. In the party were Senator Hanna, chairman; "Joe" Manley, H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin, Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Richard Kerens, of Missouri, and Charles Dick, of Ohio, the secretary of the national committee; President Henry Burke and Chairman W. S. P. Shields, of the local citizens' convention association, and a number of others. From the mayor's office the committee went to the exposition buildings in West Philadelphia, to inspect the auditorium in which the convention is to be held. All the visitors expressed their satisfaction at the selection of the hall.

Senator Hanna regarding the convention said: "Of course, President McKinley will be renominated, and without a doubt he will receive every vote in the convention, but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform, there is likely to be an abundance of excitement." The Manufacturers' Club has offered the facilities of its building to all of the Republican national committeemen and also to extend the same privilege to each delegate and alternate in attendance on the convention.

During the conference with Mayor Ashbridge, Senator Hanna made the first statement which he has uttered in his capacity as Republican national chairman, on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said:

"First, the national issues will be the prosperity of the working people of the country.

"Second, the retention of the Philippines.

"The Republican party is in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and it must be begun without a moment's delay. The Democratic party has labor agitators at work throughout the west, and the Republican campaign committee finds it necessary to meet them at every point."

Ex-President's Brother.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 15.—J. S. Harrison, a real estate man of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse here. He was knocked senseless and his skull fractured. His physicians hope for his recovery.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

An Appeal for the Boers.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Perhaps there has never been a war outside of our own country, one which was of no vital moment to the nation except as all wars are vital to humanity, that has so enlisted the sympathies of the people as the one now in progress in South Africa. It appeals to us in many ways. We look back to the days of the Revolution, familiar through song and story, recalling those terrible sufferings of the patriot soldiers, their devotion to the country's good, the grim determination with which they fought England's strength and resources until they were victorious, and in our hearts we feel that it is the same old tale repeated at the close of the nineteenth century; it is again the effort of might to be supreme without regard to right. The Boer nation, weak in all things in comparison with the great empire upon whose possessions the sun never sets, is fighting for its very life, and the conviction of the justice of its cause gives a power which British arms find it hard to overcome.

May the near future see this bloody struggle a thing of the past and the Boers triumphant, as years ago our own people were triumphant under similar circumstances.

Perhaps this terrible loss of life which is desolating English and Boer homes, but far more of the former than the latter, may bring pause to future declarations of war. Perhaps it may be as M. Bloch and others declare it will be, that in the new century, war will be impossible because it will mean almost annihilation to the armies engaged. Perhaps the very perfection of the instruments of warfare will compel peace, even when man's ambition and cupidity are aroused, and he will leave to diplomacy the accomplishment of his purposes. If this prove to be true and the horrors of war pass away into what will some time come to be considered a barbaric past, humanity will have taken a long step forward.

It is not, however, of the outcome of this struggle in South Africa or of any other struggle, that I want to speak of; not of the glory of victory or of the misery of defeat. It has to do with that other side which so deeply concerns women in their homes, for the mournful truth that men must fight and women must weep is as sure to-day as always before. In the Boer homes, where the absence or death of the soldier-husband and father has brought desolation, we are told there is suffering as well as sorrow. These people are not rich. They are simply sturdy yeomen who, for the most part, trust for their daily bread to an unwilling earth which must be coaxed assiduously ere it will yield of its fruits. It can easily be seen how dire are the results when so many strong hands are taken away from the necessary labor.

The sympathy felt by women for these people everywhere, both in this country and in Europe, bids fair to take on an international character. In a letter to Mrs. Mary Frost Evans, the President of the International Peace League, the president of the committee in France, the Princess Wisniewska, sets forth the feeling and purposes of the French women in the following poor translation of a letter which I quote almost entire in order that the effort may be clearly understood:

"Notwithstanding our complete impartiality in all that pertains to party politics, we are not able to remain insensible, in face of all the misfortunes that menaces the valiant little country of the Boers. Knowing your noble sentiments, we make an appeal to your great devotion in favor of the widows and orphan Boers, victims of the war. The accompanying circular, published by our Central Bureau, we do not believe goes out of the role of our duty of thus assuaging or relieving the misfortunes of our African sisters by one united effort. This will prove, that all of us, whilst agitating public opinion in favor of the "Disarmament" of "Armed Peace" and wrestling unitedly with the women of all countries in order that all differences between the nations may be decided by arbitration; in times of war we will become Sisters of Charity.

"Behold our work! Unite with us the other members of the League! Our appeal will find, certainly, an echo in all the hearts, which will surely be inspired with a great compassion towards a people who are combatting for their "Independence," arrayed against superior forces; and we do not doubt that the initiative of our Council will find through your zeal and devotion, many adherents. It is thoroughly understood that we will leave to you the most entire independence, as it regards the organization of the National Committee.

"We come to you solely to beg of you that you would be willing to join with us in regard to the initiative of this subscription that the Central Bureau has accepted, and of which it has made itself the intermediary."

Whether this appeal will have the effect desired,—to arouse active sympathy that will materialize into organized effort for the relief of this people who are fighting for their independence, does not yet appear. It has no political character whatever, but is simply a work for humanity, and as such merits a cordial cooperation in this country, the life and prosperity of which are the outcome of a similar struggle more than a century ago.

The movement is in accord with the principles that ought to move all women—a desire for peace among the peoples of the earth. And I am reminded right here of a feature of the coming Paris Exposition, one planned and to be carried out by M. Bloch, the writer of whom I spoke before. There will be a great building in which is to be gathered all of the modern implements of wholesale murder, and a lecture hall connected with it wherein the principles of peace will be expounded. It is hoped thus to help the upbuilding of a sentiment which will make against war.

These things bespeak hope for the future, even in the face of the Philippine war and the Boer struggle. They mean that the time is surely coming, tho' the hour be distant, when the nations will unite to

'Ring out the thousand wars of old,
"Ring in the thousand years of peace."

The Cozy-Corner

THE EVENING CLOUD.

"A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow!
Even in its very motion there was rest,
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow,
Wafted the traveler to the beauteous west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul!
To whose white robe the gleam of bliss is given,
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward, to the golden gates of heaven,
Where, to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies."
—Christopher North.

S. F. W., writing from Denver, Col., shortly before Christmas, gives this description of the Christmas eve sunset, which would seem to have been similar in some respects to that which inspired the writer of the poem at the head of this column. She says:

If it were not for the calendar, no one would believe this was the day before Christmas. The sun has shone all day; the air has had that soft, sweet smell that comes with the first warm days of spring in Ohio, and the streets are just—mud and running water. We had snow last week, and very cold weather, but there is nothing left to remind us of this now, but this same running water, which represents "the snow that was."

The mountains are very beautiful, all covered with snow, and the sunset to-night was so lovely as to cause even those who have always lived here to speak of it.

The blue of the sky is such a peculiar tint; just the brightest and softest shade imaginable, and to-night the clouds were crimson, and yellow, and pink; and back of these lay some dark clouds that changed when the sun shone on them. Back of all these were the mountains, white and glittering.

This lasted about one-half hour, and then it all disappeared except a cloud that was over one of the highest peaks. It looked like a crown and was of the most lovely rose color, lasting for ten or fifteen minutes after everything else was dark. If an artist should paint a picture in such colors, every one would consider it an exaggeration.

Possibly you will think I am growing romantic in my old age, but I only wanted to tell you what the sunset of the Christmas eve was in Denver, the last year of the nineteenth century.

Last week there appeared in the Cozy Corner the first part of a most interesting letter concerning the early history of the Buckeye State.

The author stated that he was born in 1812, and this fact, with the additional consideration of the clearness of his handwriting and the concise yet interesting manner in which he expressed himself, led the editor to devote considerable space to his communication, and as it was too long to be given entire in one issue, the remainder is given to-day.

It is not often a man attains so ripe an age, still retaining to such a marked degree the mental and physical faculties requisite for producing such a letter, and because of this the editor feels sure her Household friends will pardon the exclusion this week of the usual variety of correspondence, in his favor.

Speaking of modern progression, he says: A vast change has come over the country since my boyhood days. The sturdy pioneer is no longer seen at his cabin door; he has gone the way of all the earth, to join the silent majority. His rude cabin, with its clapboard roof, and "mud and stick" chimney, is seen no more; where it stood is the farm-house surrounded by broad acres of fertile land, where the farmer harvests his wheat with a self-binder and threshes it with machinery driven by steam.

Heavy weights are lifted, street-cars propelled and ponderous machinery set in motion by the invisible agent, electricity. Truly it is a wonderful age; yet with all the vast improvements, mechanical and educational, in some ways we have retrograded.

That notorious nuisance, the tramp, poking his unwelcome nose into the modern kitchen door, was unknown in the old time. There are more unhappy marriages—else why so many divorces? I have no recollection of divorces in my youth. In those days young people married because they loved each other with the ardent affection nature designed for those who live happily together. There was a union of hearts, as well as a joining of hands, as they worked like bees to build a congenial home, and death alone separated them.

Nowadays young folks marry, go on a tour, return, and instead of keeping house, board at a public house. The honeymoon wanes, one or the other commences a flirtation with other boarders, the other becomes jealous, kicks up a quarrel; result, another divorce case. A poet says:

"Since they marry for gold—
Many brides are bought, and bridegrooms sold."

When a man marries a girl for the sole purpose of making the ceremony a stepping stone to the mighty dollar, it is a sham and travesty on the sacred institution of wedlock. There seem to be different opinions regarding divorce laws in the Cozy Corner, some thinking them too lax, and others believing the courts should promptly annul bad bargains, in order that the interested parties might do better next time.

Many girls, under a wrong impression that it is a disgrace to become an old maid, will associate with, and marry, trifling boys, given to the drink habit, hoping to reform them, but seldom succeeding. Now, then, girls who read The Blade, if you will take the advice of an old man, a friend to your sex, don't do it. The risk is too great. Far better be an independent old maid, than tied to a drunken sot, with whom, no woman can live and enjoy her life.

Cozy Cornerites, as we are to have a Centennial celebration, early in the incoming century, I suggest that we invent a badge, pin, or button; some insignia by which we may know each other; Miss Bouton to wear the emblems of both Cozy Corner and M. G. R., so we may know her at once. What say you?

That practical person who signs herself "Mary," and who has sent the Cornerites so many helpful hints in times past, comes in this week with some suggestions as to the care of men's clothing:

The neck bands of men's white shirts frequently wear out before any other part. Wash the shirt to remove the starch, rip the old band off and press it carefully so it will retain its original shape. Cut a new band of linen interlined with muslin, baste it in place, stitch on the machine, and work the usual number of button holes. Make other repairs that are needed, and the shirt will be ready for the laundry.

If the silk ties are soiled, try cleaning them with gasoline. Pour a little in a cup or bowl, dip a clean cloth in it, and rub the soiled places, dipping frequently. When the gasoline gets dirty, get a fresh supply and proceed as before until the ties are clean, then hang them up where no dust will fall on them until it has evaporated. This does not fade the colors. Gasoline should never be used near a fire or a lighted lamp.

A suit of clothes is often improved in appearance by brushing them thoroughly. Turn the pockets wrong side out and shake them. The coat collars often require cleaning. Prepare a cleaning fluid by pouring a quart of boiling water over one-fourth pound of soap shaved fine, and adding a heaping tablespoonful of borax. When dissolved, stir together so it will form a strong suds. Dip a small brush in this, lay the collar flat on the table, and scour until clean. Rinse with clear water and hang up until half dry, then cover with a cloth, and press with a hot iron until dry. The borax is a great help in removing grease and soiled spots of any kind from a woolen garment, and is perfectly harmless.

Vest and coat buttons may be purchased at a dry goods store to replace those that are worn out or lost, and if the binding is worn in places, rebind with new braid. If there are any places to be mended, place a piece like the garment, or as nearly like it as you can get, under the worn places. Sew this down firmly, allowing as few stitches as possible to show through on the right side, darn back and forth over the broken threads, catching them down to the cloth beneath. Then place a damp cloth on the place, and press with a hot iron.

Dorothy stops in the midst of a "moving" scene to send this bit of information to an inquiring sister:

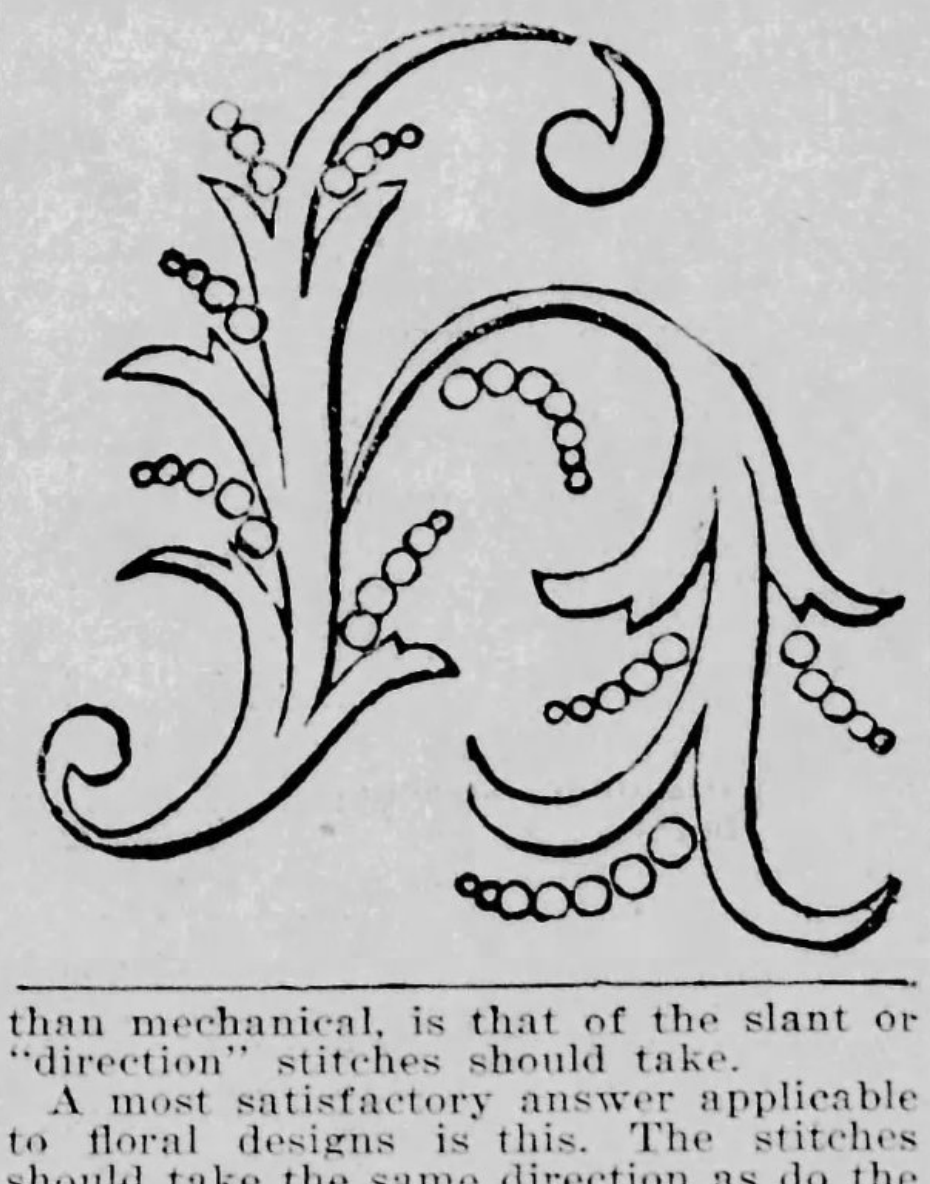
If the Cozy Corner sister who wanted to know how to clean her wool dress without injuring the texture, will try washing in gasolene (not sponging) and rinsing thoroughly in a clean bath of gasolene, pressing while wet and keeping from the stove or a lamp, I think she will find it will please her.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

In a very helpful little book that has found its way into the editor's possession, is an article on embroidery, especially intended for beginners in this graceful art.

Part of this article is herewith given, with the hope that it may prove of use to some of The Blade's readers.

The writer says: One of the most important questions which arise in the mind of the embroiderer when she attempts work which is something more than mechanical, is that of the slant or "direction" stitches should take.

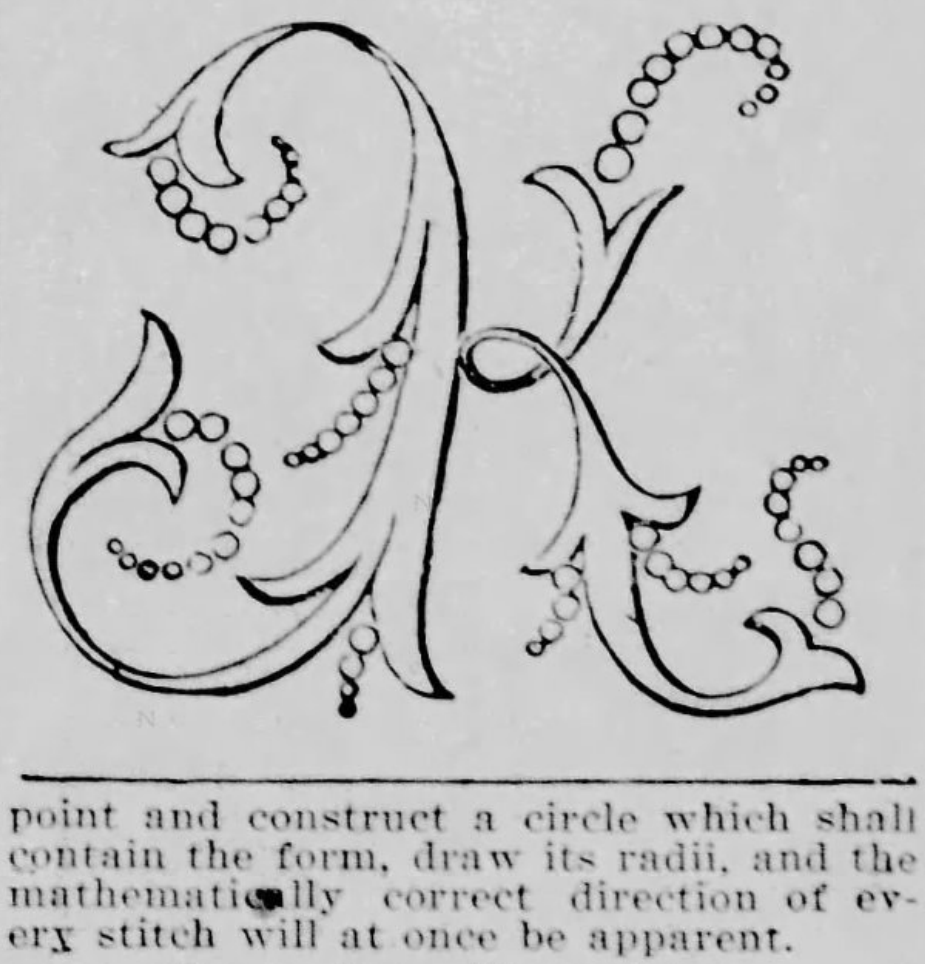


A most satisfactory answer applicable to floral designs is this. The stitches should take the same direction as do the lines of texture in the flowers and leaves. But we must be more explicit than this, for we know we can go behind that which is apparent, and discover the line of prinicple along which nature works. Until we find it in this case, the application is limited, and we are forced to prove each instance by examining the natural forms.

We want rather to be able to define reasons, capable of ready proof, which will remove one of the chief difficulties in amateur work. We find we can do this, by considering every form, whether composed of curved or straight lines, in its relation to a circle constructed on the center of radiation of the form.

Having perceived that the stitches in embroidery radiate, and at the same time bear a regular relation to one another, we conclude that they have a common center, and we have only to find this center and to construct the circle to see that the stitch direction coincides with the radii of the circle.

The base of a flower or leaf, is the point of attachment between it and its stem, and this is its center of radiation. Set one arm of the compass upon this point and construct a circle which shall contain the form, draw its radii, and the mathematically correct direction of every stitch will at once be apparent.



Up-to-date Pincushion.

Take a bisque doll-head of medium size, and provide it with a short body composed of cotton, filled with any solid material—bran, sand, or sawdust, and having a flat cardboard base.

Cover this "waste place" with three circles of grey—broadcloth—the "capes" thusformed to be graduated in size, and pinked on the lower edge. A ribbon about the neck finishes this part of the "tiring."

Make a long, pointed harlequin cap of the grey material to fit the head. Stuff this with hair or cotton, and fasten it on with a rakish, backward tilt, holding it in place, either with a band of ribbon sewed tightly about the head, or with "tie-strings" beneath the chin.

The pins are to be stuck in the cap, and the cushion makes a charming addition to the dressing-table.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

RECOLLECTION.

"How slight a thing may set one's fancy drifting
Upon the dead sea of the Past!—a view—
Sometimes an odor—or a rooster lifting
A far-off 'Ooh! ooh-ooh!

"And suddenly we find ourselves astray
In some woods—pasture of the Long Ago—
Or idly dream again upon a day
Of rest we used to know."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Review of the December Poem Study. From Hood's Ode to Melancholy.

Anglo-American, O., leads the commentators on this study, as follows:

In the Poem Study for November I could see a great deal to edify, but could not get my paper in early enough. I will try to send this in time. In the first place:

All things are touched with melancholy,
Born of the secret soul's mistrust.

It seems to me, and I have found it so from experience, that no matter how many beautiful things may be around and about us, no matter what transporting joys may be ours, they are all blighted, more or less, by a secret longing after the unattainable. We want something better than these things—something which will give us more lasting joy and happiness.

All earthly things are transient, lasting but a short time. Dear friends pass away. Death and decay seize the beautiful around us, and transform it into a wilderness. In the midst of this, the soul goes out in longing for a place where these things come not, but alas! she feels:

Her fair etheral wings
Weighed down with vile degraded dust.

Even our most joyous moments, when our inmost hearts are aglow with happiness, as the noonday sun for brightness; when everything goes well with us; when friends and all that makes life pleasant are around us, soon give place to downright disgust, for something will happen sooner or later to upset our peace, and our happiness is like the sweet blooms of May, which soon drop off and decay.

To be sure, the air is sweeter for the blooms having given off their fragrance, but what a contrast to look upon! Once the fair, sweet blooms; now the tall, bare trees, and the hard frozen earth. But soon the spring will be here, and once again the land will be bright with flowers.

Now for the summing up. All these things go to make up a life, a true life. As Longfellow has it in The Village Blacksmith:

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes.

This is our life—work—joy—sorrow. All these make perfect harmony in the great battle march of human existence. They are constantly hewing out for us a character for men and angels to look at and admire. They are as the chisel of the sculptor on the block of marble—here a little, there a little, until the perfected image stands in view. So:

There is no music in the life
That sounds with idiot laughter solely;
There's not a string attuned to mirth
But has its chord in melancholy.

Henrietta, Iowa: Our Poem Study teaches me that we must look beneath the surface for that joy and harmony the soul is longing for; and even when beautiful and uplifting thoughts are ours, we are weighed down with a sense of our frailties.

Pride, scorn, jealousy, malice, selfishness, envy, and greed; one of these, and sometimes more than one, usually inhabit our clay, and if we watch we see them peeping out upon the least provocation.

Oh, give her then, her tribute just.

It is right for us to weep with the sorrowing, and to feel sad because of the suffering we see all around; and above all, is it right to meditate upon the cause of these things, and try to find its remedy? To most of us there is a minor key of sadness through our deepest song of joy.

Betsey Trotwood, Kentucky, says: There is much in the Poem Study for December that I can not exactly understand, but the last four lines are very plain to me.

Take a life that is filled only with a round of pleasures, season after season, with never a change from the major chord of gayety, and it lacks the depth of feeling, the mellowness of tone that comes into those lives which, rising superior to the sorrows that infest them, give with the joyful note of courageous endeavor, the full chord of the minor key of "melancholy."

The under-tone of sadness, like the shading in a picture, brings the brighter portions into relief—rounds them out, and makes them life-like.

Belle Savage, Maryland, writes: Few people would choose melancholy instead of mirth, were both offered them; nevertheless, when it comes to testing true love or friendship, there is no doubt which of the two would prove the more soul-suffusing.

We may spend many a gay hour with people whom we reckon as friends, and in a few years they will have passed entirely from our recollection. But those other friends, comparative strangers perhaps until trouble brought them within our ken, we can never forget. Every incident of our acquaintance with them is impressed on our hearts, and their words and deeds and faces will abide with us forever.

Anne, La., finds this lesson in the poem: The first lines of the study most attracted me: "Born of the secret soul's disgust," etc. How often I have felt that my body, with its natural wants, its demands for food and clothing, its shrinking from physical or mental discomfort, has held me back from doing that which my soul, my true self, longed to do.

How often I have had cause to question my own motives, and to realize that this "vile, degraded dust" entered more into my plans and calculations than I ordinarily dreamed of!

I think the worst form of the "blues" that ever overtakes me, arises from this very cause, and I know of no remedy for it.

Dora Darnesworth, Tenn., writes: Melancholy, when indulged in to an unreasonable extent, is without excuse. We have no right to insist upon darkening the rooms for others because our own eyes shun the light.

But, on the other hand, without the grateful shadows of the trees, how parched and dry would be the earth beneath the mid-day sun; and were one's life continually "attuned to mirth," the gracious qualities of tenderness, sympathy, and even love itself, would wither and fade away.

The dew of tears often brings to life inborn qualities that would unfold in no other way, as the rain brings out the fragrance of the sweet-brier rose.

This is certainly encouraging. With such papers as these, the monthly poem-study cannot fail to be a source of pleasure and profit to the M. G. R's.

Miss Prudence thanks the writers most cordially, and hopes to hear from each and every one of them twelve times during the coming year.

Blue-eyed Hattie, Pa., sent a nice little letter, but as it was written with pencil, on both sides of the paper, and Hattie failed to sign her full name to it, it could not be used. Try again, Hattie.

With his review of the poem, Anglo-American sent this explanatory note to the Chaperone and M. G. R.'s, who hereby tender their hearty congratulations as to the "charming little girl," and sincere sympathy in the loss he has sustained.

I guess I will have to apologize to Miss Prudence for being absent so long, which I will do by saying that, in the first place, I went to see a charming little girl in a neighboring state, and when I returned, she accompanied me, only her name was not the same as it was formerly. Can you guess why?

Then a dear relative of mine died, and I had to settle up the estate and keep things in running order, and that took up all my time and thoughts. So, you see, I have been pretty well occupied. However, from now on, I will try to devote some of my time to the M. G. R.

The Captive.

O Robin singing in a gilded cage,
Faa from the world of woodland sound and light,
Far from the joy of freedom or of flight,
Is it the grief of living to assuage,
Thou singest thus of that far golden age,
Known to thy dreams through many a captive night,
Known to thy instincts through the magic might
Of being? Wakening sense of heavenly gauge!
While shut from rhapsodies of joys or pains,
With stifled longings and with untried wings,
Thou feel'st the madness coursing through thy veins,
Remembered rapture which the Springtime brings,
And for a while o'er all thy pulse-beats reigns
A sense of oneness with created things.
L. W. F.

THE ROOSTER AND ROMANCE.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid.

The hucksters began the trouble; an interminable string of peddlers of stuff that we didn't want kept it up by ringing at the front door, and a German band added insult to injury. The bachelor, who works nights and had been trying in vain for weeks to sleep days, rashly went down and paid the band to go away. They came every day for a week after that and played the most noisy and exasperating selection from Wagner in order to be hired to desist. The bachelor threatened to have the law on them but the boss disturber of the peace smiled, shook his head and made it understood that he was ignorant of English. The next day the bachelor came down to greet the band with his shotgun and the leader suddenly developed a considerable knowledge of our language. His co-conspirators hustled up the street like belated boys going to a Thanksgiving dinner, but the boss backed slowly away, shaking his fist and saying:

"I'll haf you arrested alretty vor dot gun at me pointing."

He could have done it, too, for the law in such a case threw her protecting mantle over a band of itinerant musicians and had no refuge for a peaceful, industrious night-worker. But the band didn't come back. The next day was strangely quiet. Little Miss Phela had been spanked early in the day and Calliope, the lachrymose brat, had been taken away on a picnic. The bachelor took a dose of sulfonel and dropped gently into the embrace of estranged Morpheus. Suddenly there was a noise under his window like a fog-horn with a cold in its throat, followed by a clod striking against the clapboards and a feminine "Sh-o-o!"

The bachelor, wild-eyed and wrathful, ran down into the back yard prepared to swear or do murder. There stood Evangeline, having on the daintiest of house-keeps, struggling in vain to confine the glory of her wealth of blonde hair, with her sleeves rolled up showing the daintiest and whitest of arms and with a look of consternation on her fair face.

"I'm afraid I disturbed you," she faltered. "I threw at the rooster and hit the house. I should have aimed at the house and then perhaps I'd have hit the rooster. I see plainly we'll have to get rid of our chickens, although I hate to part with them for I raised them and theye're almost the only pets I have."

"Don't do it," said the bachelor. "They don't disturb me at all. (He never winced when he utered that gallant lie.) "In fact I'm going to get some chickens myself. And when I do I should like to avail myself of your experience."

"That'll be bully!" exclaimed a small voice over the fence, which proved to emanate from Evangeline's youthful and unregenerate brother Ben. "Git a fightin' rooster an' then we'll see which'll lick, ourn or yourn."

Even the vaulting spirit of Benjamin didn't realize the bloody warfare that his proposition involved. The bachelor sent straightway into the country and procured two Plymouth Rock hens and a rooster, more to make Evangeline feel at ease about her pets than because he had any interest in fowls at first. The rooster was young, but tough as the rock after which he was named. He had just grown his first tail and was mightily proud of it. He would spend hours shampooing it and greasing it with oil from the curious little stern-piece called the bishop's-nose. The hens were very modest in their suits of gray and one was a motherly body prone to raise a large family. The other was an arrant flirt, fickle and faithless on the sly. The bachelor became so used to the noise of the two chanticleers that he would sleep soundly while they crowed a match under his very window, but one day he was awakened by unearthly screams and squawks and the cheering of a small boy. He looked out to behold Evangeline's rooster and Pilgrim his own Plymouth Rock in deadly combat, while Ben urged them on. For a moment he forgot his regard for Evangeline when he saw Pilgrim ignominiously whipped by his great gross opponent and go sneaking toward the barn, while the victor strutted off followed by Crazy Jane the flirt. Then was heard Evangeline's tender voice as she called Ben away and chided him for disturbing the bachelor's slumbers. It made the bachelor vain to discover that she took an interest in him, and he was pluming himself on it when he heard Ben ask: "What does he sleep daytimes fer, is he lazy?"

"No, he is up all night."

"Is he a burglar?"

"Hush! No. He works at night."

"What does he do?"

"How should I know? He's probably a night-watchman or something of that sort."

A night-watchman! He whose brilliant ideas flashed through the columns of a great daily newspaper and illumined the public wrong with its lightning stroke and tore up the ground of public prejudice. Such is fame. He felt more humiliated than Pilgrim. Pilgrim was country bred and unused to fighting and to the lax morals of city life. I blush to say it, but Evangeline's rooster became so lost to all sense of honor that he would drive Pilgrim from the perch into some cold corner and spend the night on the roost beside Crazy Jane. Winter had come and one bitter afternoon when the snow was deep on the ground I heard a noise in the hen-house as if murder was being committed there. I rushed out and lo! Pilgrim had his rival pinned into a corner and was licking the life out of him. At every spring he drove his spurs into the destroyer of his home and made the feathers fly while the doughty old Don Juan squawked for quarter and the hens had hysterics in the corner. At last he drove the usurper out of the back yard and into a big snow drift. The old wretch was tailless, his comb was disarranged and he had lost an eye and all his egotism. Pilgrim calmly returned to his perch and the fickle Crazy Jane returned to his side, but I imagined that while he seemed to forgive her there was a cold, ominous glitter in his eyes as if he were planning to be real devilish like other city roosters, and be revenged on her. His enemy spent the night in a snow drift, an experience which gave him the chilblains, froze off his claws and doomed him to go limping about for the rest of his life like a man whose shoes are a size or two too small and whose bunions are several sizes too large.—Maurice Perkins in Back Yard Sketches.

THE BLADE COOK.

"I wish a pound of fine cream cheese,
Some mustard and an egg;
Also a pint of lager, please—
What does that make I beg?"
The Grocer thought and scratched his head,
As was his funny habit—
"Well, Mrs. Cat," he meekly said,
"It makes just one Welsh Rabbit."

And the cook is not to be held responsible if it gives you the night-mare, because "the above recipe" was published by request.

This being that season of the year when social entertainments do mostly flourish, and unique features are much sought after, the cook gives this list of National sandwiches, copied from a not too recent number of an excellent cooking school magazine, suggesting it as a novel way of delighting the palates of the guests of her Blade friends.

Russian.

Slice thin some cold roasted venison, and spread over it a paste of the yolks of hard boiled eggs rubbed smooth in butter; season with pepper, salt and minced celery; serve on round pieces of white bread.

German.

Steam wienerwursts about 10 minutes, skin, and turn the meat into a dish; mix through it some finely chopped onion, and enough tomato catsup to make it consistent; lay thickly between buttered slices of German brown bread.

Irish.

Cream half a cup of butter, and put in it a teaspoonful of ground mustard seed, a shake of white pepper, tiny bits of parsley; chop together hard boiled eggs and cold roast pork, or boiled ham; mix well into the butter dressing and lay over thin slices of any kind of bread.

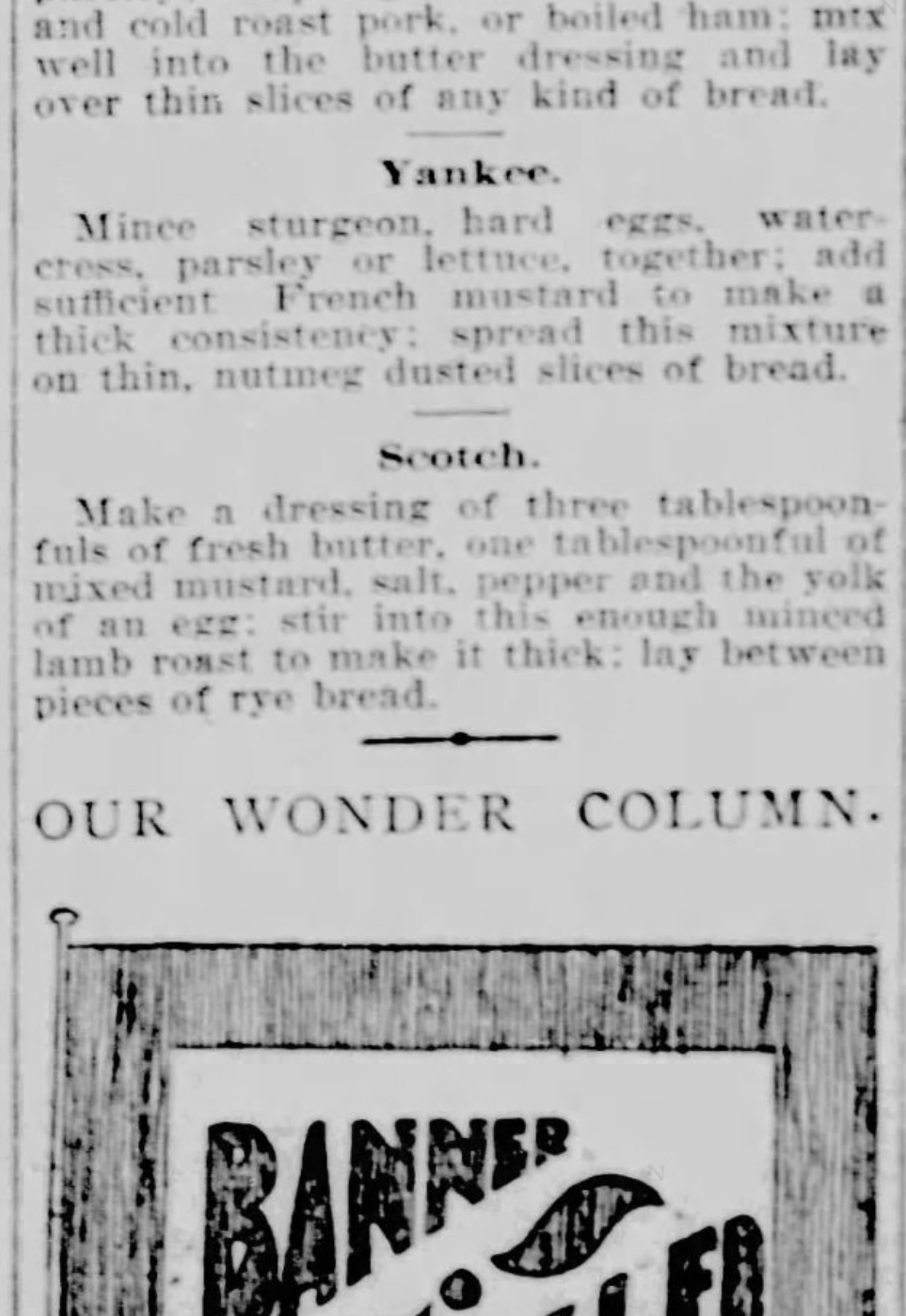
Yankee.

Mince sturgeon, hard eggs, water-cress, parsley or lettuce, together; add sufficient French mustard to make a thick consistency; spread this mixture on thin, nutmeg dusted slices of bread.

Scotch.

Make a dressing of three tablespoonfuls of fresh butter, one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, salt, pepper and the yolk of an egg; stir into this enough minced lamb roast to make it thick; lay between pieces of rye bread.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For December.
ROBT. S. WALKER.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1750, near Bordeaux, France. He came to the United States when quite young, with nothing but the clothes he wore. He became a sailor and before the Revolution of 1775 was master of the vessels in American coasting and West India trade. During the Revolution he was a grocer, sutler and liquor dealer in and near Philadelphia. He gained money by receiving valuables from Haytian planters during the insurrection (1791-1804), and by leasing property in Philadelphia. In 1812 he became a private banker, and was for years by far the wealthiest man in the United States. He was eccentric in habits, ungracious in manner, but very liberal to all public charities. At his death (1831) he bequeathed most of his property to charitable institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans and to founding a college for orphan boys.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMATICAL PROBLEM.

The length of the sides of a cubical box is 50 inches. What is the distance between its opposite corners, measuring on the outside of the box?

N. HOLT.

The shortest rule given by any member of Our Wonder Column for solving the above problem will be printed in Chat.

3.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A small coin.
2.—Another word for Giaours.
3.—Ingenious.
4.—A choir leader appointed by David.
5.—Most ancient of British cities.
6.—A city on the Danube.
7.—A shortened form of none.
8.—A vowel.

4.—ANAGRAM.

"Pa's queer fowls." A species of Anemone that flowers about Easter time.

PAULINE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe the breast-plate of a Jewish high-priest?

C. M. B.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Wine is like anger; for it makes us strong,
Blind and impatient, and it leads us wrong!
The strength is quickly lost; we feel the error long."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of January 4.

1.—Croesus.
2.—92,160.
3.—Wallace.
4.—Words forming double acrostic: Alana, civic, Halah, Arayo, Niger; primals, Achan; finals, Achor.
5.—The Fleta is a poetical allusion to the Fleet prison in London, of which it is the Latinized form. It is also the title of a legal commentary by John Selden (1584-1654) which is based on the labors of two English judges, Glanwill and Bracton, who during the reign of Edward I. were confined in the Fleet prison, and who occupied their enforced leisure in the production of an excellent legal treatise.
6.—Young wrote:

"Can it be?
Matter immortal? And shall spirit die?
Above the nobler shall less noble rise?
Shall man alone, from whom all else revives
No resurrection know? Shall man alone,
Imperial man! be sown in barren ground
Less privileged than grain on which he feeds?"

The Russians.

The Russians—even the poorest peasantry—are noted for their kindness to dumb animals, and particularly for their kindness to their horses. No blinders are used in Russia; no high check reins; no mutilation of horses for life by docking. If the polo players of Massachusetts were half as humane as the Russian Cossacks their horses would be saved a vast deal of suffering, and we should be saved a vast deal of trouble.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

WHAT ROBIN SAID.

A little robin came too soon
From summer land away;
He must have thought that it was June
When 'twas not even May.
"Oh, Robin! press your scarlet vest
More closely to your throat,
Or of the songs you love the best
You cannot sing a note.

"There is no other bird about,
And, in their coats of fur,
The pussy-willows [illegible] out—
They dare not even purr.
And you will freeze!" But, as I spoke,
He hopped upon a tree,
As if the cold were but a joke,
And sang this song to me:

"Oh, Apple-tree! the while 'tis snowing,
How your pinky buds are glowing—
Growing—blowing—glowing
On everything I see!
And somewhere in your branches hiding,
One small nest is safe abiding,
Waiting—waiting—waiting
My little love and me.

"Oh, Brook! because the ice is near you,
Do you think I cannot hear you,
Singing—singing—singing
Of daisies and the spring?
Oh, Meadows white! with snow-drifts over,
Don't you know I smell the clover
Coming—coming—coming
While loud the bluebells ring?

"Oh, frozen Flakes! that cling together,
You are every one a feather
Falling—falling—falling
To line the world's great nest.
Oh, Night and Darkness! downward pressing,
You are wings spread out caressing,
Brooding—brooding—brooding,
All tired things to rest."

And then my robin spread his wings
And flew his across the snow;
But somewhere, dear, he always sings
This little song, I know.
—Harriet F. Blodgett in St. Nicholas.

How Ants and Other Animals Work

I remember when a schoolboy, building a brick house, and few recollections of my boyhood days linger as pleasantly in my memory as this one. Several of us had obtained the privilege of using the corner of a brickyard in the village. We had our own clay mill, properly dug, in which we prepared our "malm" or mud, with which we filled our molds, the moist clay properly mixed with sand that went into the molds as mud but came out as bricks, delightfully firm and shapely, with true-cut edges and sharp corners. These had to be set on edge to dry, and when dry built into kilns and baked.

Few brickmakers, I fancy, worked harder or more faithfully than we did; and for what? The bricks we made, which were two-thirds the size of ordinary bricks, were worthless except as playthings. We were paid no wages, and certainly, because our work soiled our boots and clothes, to say nothing of our faces and hands, we received no praise or commendation for what we did. Our only pay was the delight we had in making our own bricks and building our playhouse. It was the delight of doing—of doing work; no one ever would call it labor; we certainly never thought of it as such, any more than we did "tag," "I spy," ball, or any of our games. Properly speaking, it was play-work; and this is just what the so-called labor of bees, ants, beavers, and birds amounts to.

Men labor; horses, reindeer, and sometimes dogs labor; but only men, and the animals they compel to do so, really labor. Birds build their nests, bees make their honey, and beavers build their dams, because they find it delightful to do so. They work "for the fun of the thing," as a boy would say.

There are a great many mistaken notions indulged in by folks who get all their ideas about animals from what they read in books, and one of them is thinking and speaking of animal workers as they would of human laborers.

You may sometimes hear and read of the labors of coral insects and the islands they build in the southern seas. There used to be a poem, in the school reader I studied, describing their unselfish and life-long labor; and Mr. Montgomery in one of his poems describes these architects, who, by touching slime, turn it into adamant, and with it build their own mausoleums.

Of course, this is all nonsense. The coral animal is as far from being an insect as was Mr. Montgomery himself; and the coral, which is composed of the hard parts or skeletons of a number of such animals, is no more the result of their toil than are the bones in our bodies the effect of any labor on our part.

Animals, in a natural state, never do one thing when they would prefer doing something else. It may be thought that cats must find it tiresome to watch for hours at a mouse-hole, and that other animals undergo trouble and fatigue in seeking their prey, but there is nothing to show that they do not enjoy it; and the fact that in mere sportive play they will often do much the same thing, seems to argue that they take pleasure in the pursuit as well as the capture of game.

Certain birds that make very handsome nests have the instinct for building so strongly developed that they will go on working away at their nests after they are finished, and will even build others, seemingly with no other object than to gratify their love of nest-building. Beavers will try to build their dams, if kept in captivity, even if they have to build them of hair brushes, old rags, and bottles, in bedrooms and closets; and, without tediously giving instance after instance of the kind, it will perhaps be sufficient to recall the fact that bees, instead of resting when they have laid up ample store of honey to last for generations yet unborn, labor as assiduously as ever to still further increase their store.

Another mistake often made is that which credits insects with enormous strength in proportion to their size. A number of curious computations have been made to show what men could do if they were proportionately as strong as fleas and flies and bees and beetles. "An ant carries away a dead fly larger as compared with its own size than an elephant is to a man; a grasshopper leaps fifty or sixty times the length of its body, and termites rear edifices which to equal in proportional size men would have to erect structures taller than the highest mountains." The greater pull that gravitation exerts upon men as compared with insects is not taken into account.

It requires a number of ants to weigh a grain. Such an insect can fall from any given height without the slightest injury.

The materials—the muscle fibers and flesh—that go to make up an animal are as strong in an insect as in any other creature, but the resistance they have to meet in gravitation is very little. If other things were proportional as well as mere size, if gravitation had no greater hold on a man than it has on an ant, or if the material of which man is constructed were as much stronger as a man is larger than an insect, his strength and power would equal and surpass that of the latter. In other words, living creatures are and must be more under the power of gravitation as they increase in size, irrespective of their mere muscular power.—From Curious Homes and Their Tenants.

THE SONG OF WINTER.

Sing a song of rapture
Gayly everywhere!
Four and twenty thousand
Snowflakes in the air.

Sing a song of sleigh-bells
Ringing loud and clear,
While the roguish urchins
Follow in the rear!

Sing a song of sledding—
Now the sport's begun!
Four and twenty snow-birds
Looking at the fun!

Sing a song of sunshine,
For the storm is o'er;
Gay old earth is laughing
At the marble floor.
—Our Dumb Animals.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,
(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

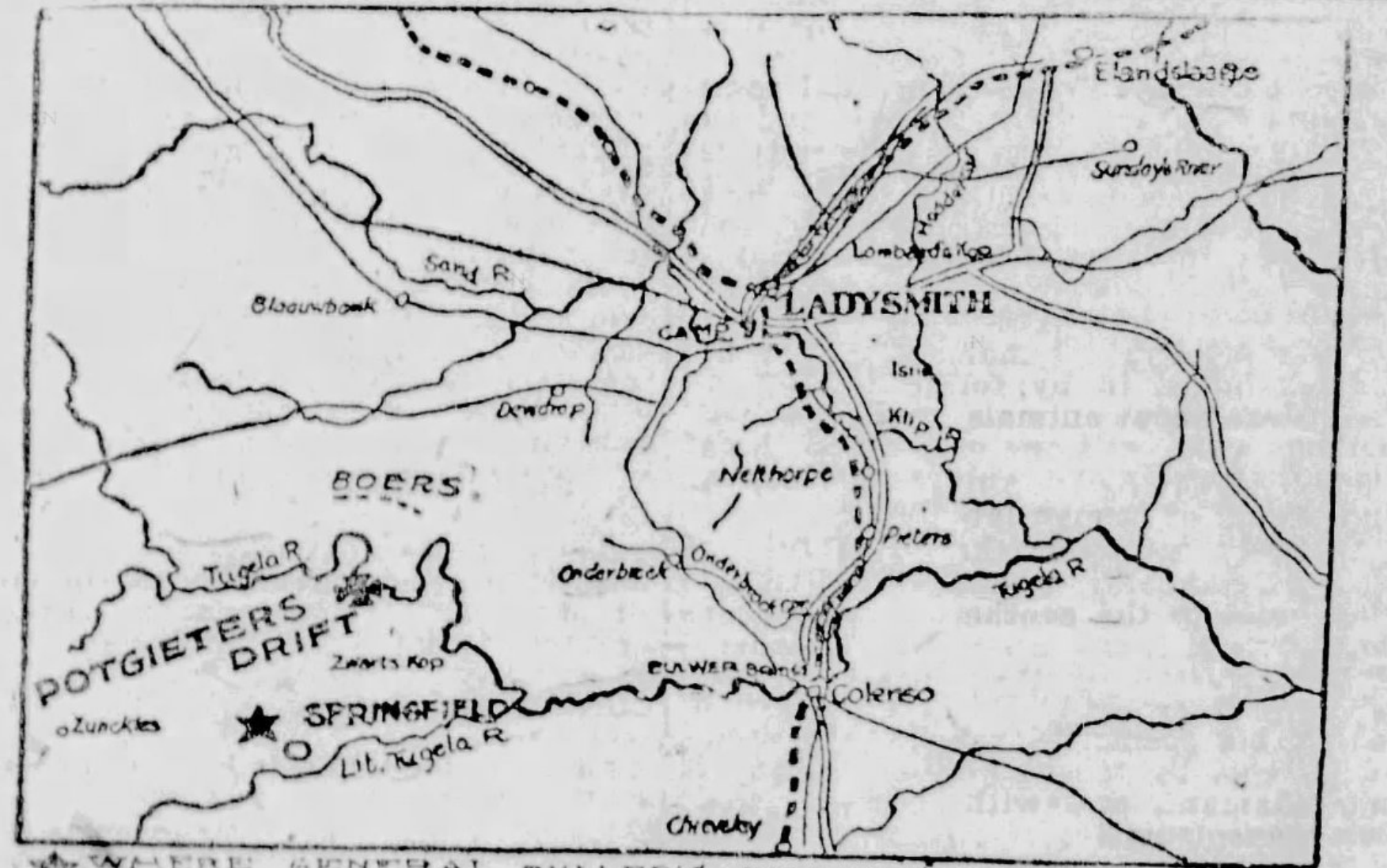
BRITISH MOVING FORWARD.

No News Will Be Given Out Until the Movement Wins or Loses.

Cape Town, Jan. 15.— dispatch to the Argus dated Friday last, January 12, says: "The authorities have received news that Gen. Warren has crossed the Tugela and occupied a strong position north of the river."

This report has been current here since yesterday, but is decredited in official circles.

London, Jan. 15.—Up to the present the reported crossing of the Tugela river by Gen. Warren's division remains but rumor. Nevertheless, the whole tenor of such news as has dribbled in from South Africa during the last 48 hours indicates that a combined forward movement of a comprehensive character is proceeding. It is not necessary to believe the unconfirmed stories of the Boers being in full retreat from Colenso, because it has been learned that a column is proceeding via Weenen to Helpmaakar to cut off their retreat. But at the same time creditable information from many sources indisputably points to momentous changes in the disposition of the republican forces. Advices from Pietermaritzburg dated Saturday, January 13, say that since their defeat on January 6, the Boers have been removing their guns from the positions south of Ladysmith. The same dispatch confirms the report that the Thirteenth Hussars reached Groblerskloof without meeting the Boers. As the trenches at Groblerskloof were perhaps the strongest position held by the burghers, their vacation has considerably astonished the British.



MAP SHOWING GEN. BULLER'S NEW POSITION.

Merchants at Pietermaritzburg have received messages from Ladysmith saying "Bring up jam, etc., indicating that their Ladysmith agents anticipated an immediate opening of communications, while Ladysmith also heliographed the belief prevalent there January 13 that the Boers were moving and concentrating their forces elsewhere. As corroborative of the British activity in the direction of the relief of Ladysmith, a dispatch has been received in London from Gen. Buller to the effect that he expected all the dispositions for a synchronous movement of the various columns against the besiegers would be completed this morning. Under these circumstances it is considered quite probable that the advance on the beleaguered town has commenced and that fighting is progressing.

There is little news of importance from elsewhere. General French's forces have succeeded in dragging a 15-pounder to the summit of the steep, rocky Coles Kopf, a thousand feet above the surrounding plain, and January 12 they successfully routed a Boer camp on the plain three miles away from Storkstroom.

An interesting item of news is that 300 Boers, escorting a party of reapers have successfully garnered all the crops within two miles of the colonial camp at Birds River, the British force being too weak to interfere.

In Enemy's County.

Orange River, Friday, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With a force of all arms he took up a position, January 6, at Zeutpont's Drift, on the north side of the Orange river in the Free State.

BULLER'S MOVE.

London, Jan. 12.—The war office this morning received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, Thursday, January 11, at 9:20 evening:

"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgieter's Drift this morning and seized pont. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north."

Apart from the definite news that Gen. Buller has commenced a second attempt to cross the Tugela river, the only official news this morning is the list of casualties among the British officers in the fight at Ladysmith Saturday, January 6, showing 13 killed and 27 wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. William Henry Dick-Cunyngham, V. C., commander of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders since 1897, who has since succumbed to his wounds. He was immensely popular everywhere and his death will cause widespread sorrow.

General Buller's movement, obviously, is of a flanking character but whether it is intended to push the advance home or whether his operations are only a feint to cover an attack in force on the Boer position at Hlangwana mountain, remains to be seen.

Springfield, from whence Gen. Buller's dispatch was sent, is sixteen miles west of Frere. The last news from Springfield was that it was held by the Johannesburg corps under Gen. Ben Viljoen, and that the Boers had big guns in position at Potgieter's Drift, apparently six or eight miles north of Springfield across the big Tugela. The possession of the Drift and the Pont is regarded as of great importance.

It is reported here that Gen. Buller submitted his plan of campaign to Lord Roberts immediately after the latter landed and that Gen. Roberts sanctioned it.

The war office announces that the British casualties at Ladysmith, January 6, among the rank and file were 135 killed and 242 wounded.

RIGID CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 16.—2:50 p. m.—The complete absence of news from Natal up to this hour proves that the censorship will allow nothing to pass until General Buller's plans are executed or have failed. Even General Roberts in his report of yesterday evening refrained from mentioning a word about Natal or General Buller. From the other columns there is little news of moment. Modder river advices of yesterday's date only report dailq long range shelling, from which the Boers are supposed to have suffered severely. A dispatch from Sterkstroom dated Monday, Jan. 15, reports that General Gatacre's troops had made a demonstration beyond Molteno, in the direction of Stormberg, in the belief that the Boers intended to seize Molteno. The burghers were not sighted and the British remained at Molteno. Arrivals from Stormberg estimate there are 4,500 Boers at that place, mostly revolted colonists and Free Staters. President Steyn's brother is the landdrost.

General French continues to shell the Boer positions, but nothing decisive has taken place.

Evidence accumulates that Gen. Methuen's blunder at Magersfontein has lost him the confidence of his entire force to such an extent that, it is declared, it is doubtful if the troops would follow him in another attack on the Boers. The war office is understood to be in possession of a letter written by Gen. Wauchope the night before the battle, saying that would be the last letter he would ever write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task, and he had either to obey or to surrender his sword. An immediate change in the command of the force may therefore be expected. It is anticipated in some quarters that Lieut.-Gen. Tucker will succeed Gen. Methuen.

War Expert's Opinion.

New York, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Mr. Williams, the war expert of the Morning Leader, writing for this morning's paper with the best information obtainable, says this regarding the report that Genreal Warren had crossed the Tugela river:

"General Warren, with his division and something more, was yesterday five miles to the northwest of Springfield, where General Buller then had his headquarters. Consequently the censor at Durban had been having a little amusement with the local press for the purpose of deceiving any spies the enemy may have and then confusing them.

"All the inference drawn from any telegrams which have so far reached us must be erroneous. Once and for all, Buller's movement is by the left. There he has his strength.

"His plan is to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso and thus compel their evacuation, and then to attack any Boers left between him and General White and make connection with General White's force.

"After that he may keep the Transvaalers on the run through Natal to Laings Nek or Charlestown; or he may decide on separting the Free Staters from the strong men of war and make with his main force for Harrismith and Bloemfontein.

"Gen. Buller can spare a sufficient number of irregulars to send a flying column of them into Zululand, nominally to check the Boer cattle raiders, but really to work around the extreme eastern flank and head of the Utrecht and Vryheid districts, unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications and find themselves at or near the Ladysmith & Newcastle railway."

Boers Repulsed.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 15.—The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires and the New Zealanders, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had 21 men killed and about 50 wounded.

Fort Was Demolished.

Pretoria, Saturday, Jan. 13.—As a result of the bombardment of Mafeking yesterday the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded.

Advices from the head laager at Ladysmith report that the attack on that place January 6 was disastrous to the British, and that Ladysmith appears to be in sore straits.

TOM MOORE'S HARP.

New York, Jan. 11.—The famous harp once owned by Poet Tom Moore has passed into American hands. It passed through the custom house yesterday afternoon, and is now among the treasures of Mrs. Marie Glover-Miller, of No. 157 West 119th street.

The harp is about three feet high and weighs about ten pounds. Its compass comprises 30 notes, tuned diatonically in the key of G. It has no pedals.

Porto Rico Tobacco.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—The New England Tobacco Growers association at their annual meeting this week, protested against the admission of Porto Rico as an internal portion of the United States as ruinous to the leaf tobacco interests of this country, etc. The Tobacco Plant to-day says:

"The amount of cigar wrappers, that is, good wrappers, grown on the island of Porto Rico is small comparatively, and there is no reason why the New England growers should fear this competition.

"The New England tobacco growers have had things their own way long enough. The high duty on Sumatra has given them protection beyond reason, while the domestic fillers have suffered in proportion through the excessive Sumatra duty."

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once,
Conquers Croup without fail.
Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption.
Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it.
Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Pneumonia and Catarrh.

can positively be cured by Dr. Robert Hunter's method of treatment by which the curative drugs are introduced directly into the bronchial tubes and lungs, and not put into the stomach, where they become useless.

Mr. A. L. Peer, 179 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had 27 hemorrhages and lost 50 pounds in weight. I was cured by Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Mrs. Edward Raynor, 174 Bank street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had the worst symptoms of consumption—fever, night sweats, hemorrhages, great shortness of breath and loss of flesh, and I owe my recovery to Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Readers of this paper can receive FREE, a book explaining the causes, symptoms and treatment of the various bronchial and lung diseases, by sending their address to Dr. Robert Hunter Association, 117 West 45th street, New York.

RUSHING THE REBELS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—General Otis has made a report to the war department in regard to the military operations in Luzon, south of Manila, showing the capture of several towns, and a large number of prisoners with arms and ammunition. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 12, 1900.

"Continued operations of Bates' command south Manila; thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth regiments Calamba, commanded by Bullard. On January 1st, Bullard with two battalions of the 39th attacked force of insurgents in the vicinity, driving enemy, capturing town of Cabayuo, the following day captured Binan; enemy's loss, 30 killed, large number wounded, 20 prisoners and rifles captured; casualties, three men slightly wounded. January 3rd, Boyd's three companies 37th captured Gen. Rizal, official papers and property three miles east of Los Banos; January 4th, Long's detatchment 39th, attacked insurgents at Carmona, 25 killed, no casualties; January 9, Bullard, with portions 37th and 39th regiments attacked enemy south of Calamba, whom he drove beyond Santo Tomas, killing 24, capturing artillery; casualties, one private killed, Captain Baker and Lieut. Pelite, 39th, slightly wounded. January 11, Cheatham, 37th, 106 men supported by artillery, attacked insurgents two miles west of Santo Tomas, driving them from that section; no casualties; Schwan's column, consisting of squadron 4th, one of 11th cavalry, 30th, 46th infantry and six Nordenfeldt guns, under Capt. Van Dusen, seized Binan, Silang, Indang Naic, scattering enemy, who were severely punished. Wheaton's column, three troops 11th cavalry, 4th, 28th, 38th and 45th regiments, Astor and Kenley's batteries, has driven enemy from all important points north of Siland line; had heavy fighting, captured considerable public property, inflicting heavy loss upon and scattering enemy; Schwan's column now moving in northern Batangas in southerly direction. All Cavite province occupied by Wheaton's command, heavy loss to enemy during the week in men, ordnance and other properties; all operations very successful.

"OTIS."

SKIRMISH IN LUZON.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The War department received the following form General Otis to-day:

"Manila, Jan. 15.—Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from Zeambeles mountains, attacked two companies, Twenty-Fifth infantry, O'Neill, commanding, at Iba, January 6, driven and pursued with loss to them of 50 men, no casualties; Schwan's troops are east and south of Santo Tomas, Batanzas; yesterday Cheaham's battalion, Thirty-Seventh, struck the enemy east of Santo Tomas, on San Pablo road, enemy left five dead on the field, cavalry soon appearing pursued the force eastward. No report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded; Anderson, Thirty-Eighth, en route to Lapaya, struck the insurgents a few miles south of Santo Tomas, drove them through Lipa to Rosario; enemy's loss, twenty dead and wounded, 60 Spanish prisoners, and $20,000; Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila. Anderson's casualties yesterday, one man killed, two wounded; Wheaton's force is actively operating in western Cavite and Batanga provinces; all important towns held and constantly patrolling; great many Filipinos returning to their homes; believed to be insurgent deserters. OTIS."

THE URDANETA.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12.—Advices from Manila say that Benjamin J. Gree, coxswain, and George M. Powers, first class apprentice, are the sole survivors as far as known of the luckless American gunboat Urdaneta.

While the Urdaneta was taking the soundings near Orangi she got aground. The natives, seeing what happened, sent word to the insurgent troops at Orangi, and a strong force marched down quickly through the woods and took positions on both banks in the undergrowth. They opened fire on all sides of the vessel, wounding most of the crew at the first volley. Lieut. Wood, who was in command, was wounded in three places during the first few minutes. Seeing that the vessel was doomed he ordered that the gig be lowered to make a dash down stream, but the boat was riddled while being lowered. By this time seven of the crew were killed or disabled. Only Green, Powers and three others remained active. The insurgents growing bolder, waded into shallow water and overpowered them by sheer force of numbers. A few days later when the Oregon was seen approaching, the men made a dash for liberty, but they were recaptured and sentenced to death for the attempt. The execution was to take place at daylight, but during the night they again escaped. Green and Powers climbed into a tree, hid in the dense foliage at the top, while the Filipinos searched the woods around them. The other three Americans were probably recaptured and killed. All that night they could hear the Filipinos searching for them, but next morning they went away. After traveling two days without food, they were taken on board the Oregon.

FIGHT IN CEBU.

Manila, Jan. 13.—Advices from Cebu report a sharp fight on January 8, betweea a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and a body of insurgents occupying a strong position in the Sudleon mountains. The enemy was routed, the Americans capturing a smooth-bore cannon, some rifles and destroying the fortifications. Four Americans were wounded.

The insurgent general, Flores, having established a rendezvous with 100 men at Humingan, province of Neuva, Captain Benson, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, was sent to dislodge him. The insurgents were scattered, their horses captured and the position was burned, the Americans sustaining no losses.

The American forces yesterday occupied Magallanes, province of Cavite, capturing twenty insurgents, including a colonel.

The Battleship Ohio.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The Ohio Society of California has appointed a committee to devise a plan for appropriately celebrating the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is now being constructed at the Union Iron Works. It is expected that President McKinley will attend, together with Governor Nash and many other prominent officials from Ohio.

SECREPARY GAGE MAKES REPLY

Shows He Has Acted in Accordance With Law --No Favors.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to congress his replies to the resolutions recently introduced in the senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the house by Mr. Sulzer, of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the treasury finances under his administration, relating to national bank depositories, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries, the secretary says:

"First—That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the treasury were exceeding its expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the treasury vaults, must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the government for many years, and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second—The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time, is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the treasury vaults to public depositories, where, while secure to the government, it would remain available to business use.

"Third—The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place, and make the desired distribution from it, than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York clearing house.

"Fourth—The reason for selecting the National City bank as such distributing agent was that, at the time the order was issued, it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National bank, $1,910,000. The National City bank was, therefore, the one most naturally chosen. Of the 68 banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City bank, the Hanover National bank and three others, applicants for over $800,000 each, are the only ones out of the 68 constituting group 1, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they offered security.

"Fifth—The custom house property was sold to the National City bank, as the highest bidder, on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale, it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time, or any part it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay $3,215,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

"The payment received was turned into the treasury by deposit in the National City bank, it having been the established custom of treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the supreme court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City bank to another designated depository, would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

"Finally, under my administration of the treasury department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the treasury."

Before proceeding to respond to the resolution specifically, Gen. Gage gives a general review of his whole course in the branch of public finances concerned with national bank depositories, as follows:

He notes the provisions of the statutes which make "all national banking associations designated for that purpose by the secretary of the treasury depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary." That statute became a law June 3, 1864, and its first marked recognition was in the refunding operations of 1879, when Secretary Sherman thought it necessary to place with national bank depositories sums of money which reached as high as $279,544,645. Secretary Fairchild, in 1887-88, during a period of abnormal receipts of revenue increased the number of depository banks, and allowed such banks to accumulate balances reaching $61,546,000.

On March 1, 1897, there were 159 national bank depositories, holding a total of $16,198,410. With a few exceptions these institutions received deposits from internal revenue collectors, and remitted to the sub-treasuries any surplus over the amount of the fixed balance which they were permitted to hold. The amount of public deposits remained about the same during the first six months of this administration. In November began those large payments which resulted from the highly successful settlement of the Union Pacific railroad indebtedness payments, aggregating $58,448,223. It was thought expedient, as a part of this enormous transaction, to utilize, for a few days, the services of depository banks, with the result that at the end of December, 1897, such deposits had increased to $49,182,717. The reason for this action was to avoid the injurious effect on trade and industry of a too sudden withdrawal from public uses into the vaults of the treasury of so large a sum as $58,000,000. By the end of May, 1898, these public desposits had been reduced to $28,239,359.

Soon after this the government was confronted with the necessity of raising immediately a large fund for war purposes, and, acting under the authority of the war revenue act, the people were called upon to subscribe to an issue of $200,000,000 of bonds. On the day the books were opened the National City bank of New York and its associates offered to take at par and accrued interest any portion of the bonds that might not be subscribed for by the public, and on the same day J. P. Morgan & Co., and their associates, numbering fifteen of the greatest financial houses of the country, also subscribed to the entire issue of $200,000,000, or any part that might not be subscribed for by the general public.

It will be readily recognized that the absorption of $200,000,000 within the space of a few weeks could not fail to disturb most seriously the general business of the country. The secretary of the Treasury feels some measure of just pride that the financing of the war loan of 1898 was accomplished without the slightest interruption to that revival of commerce and the industries of the country which has made the present a period of unexampled prosperity.

By the end of 1898 the number of national bank depositories had been increased to 316, located in 43 states and territories, and holding $94,860,000. The New York banks were able to control more bonds, and qualify themselves in larger proportions than the banks in the interior cities. With a view to securing a more equitable distribution of the funds, the secretary, early in 1899, designated 40 or 50 additional depositories, and, while thus increasing the deposits outside of New York city, he at the same time drew down the balances in the New York city banks.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the treasury was feeling the influence of the revival of commerce. For the six months ending with December 31, 1899, the excess of receipts over expenditures aggregated $21,026,000. This absorption of money from an active use into the treasury where it could serve no present useful purpose, was a source of apprehension to the public and of anxiety to the department. The situation was intensified by the fact that the fall movement of currency to the interior, for the movement of crops, operated to reduce the cash reserves at all commercial centers. The secretary was indisposed to increase deposits in public depositaries, and, in order to avoid that, he offered to anticipate interest on the public debt, and later offered to buy $25,000,000 of bonds. The movement toward stringency in the money market had assumed too great momentum to be averted by such means. December 18th a financial panic occurred. Prices of investment securities fell ruinously. Interest rose to fabulous rates, and a general constriction of the money market was apparent. While this state of affairs found its most violent expression in the security market, it excited a state of anxiety and alarm throughout our industrial and commercial communities. The situation was believed to be so grave as to justify the utmost interference. The receipts of the treasury for December, it was perceived, would exceed the expenditures by seven or eight millions. Under these conditions a peculiar responsibility was thrown upon the treasury. The statutes conferred authority to place public money, except customs, in designated depositories, and gave power to relieve the situation without possible prejudice to the treasury's needs. It was, therefore, announced December 18th, that the secretary would deposit internal revenue collections with depository banks to the amount of thirty or forty millions, should so much be applied for.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate committee on privileges and elections began its session in the Clark case to-day with a request from the prosecution to have the books of the Thomas Cruse Savings bank, at Helena, Mont., showing the deposits of A. J. Davidson and a man named Toole, brought before the committee. The original subpoena had only called for the deposit slips. The point was not decided.

E. L. P. Ector, a dentist at Missoula, was the first witness. He had participated in the campaign in Ravalli county, in the interest of E. P. Wood, who was the Democratic candidate for the legislature in the last campaign, and who was a friend of Mr. Clark. Mr. Ector said he had acted at the instance of Mr. Bickford, one of Mr. Clark's managers. A number of letters from Bickford were exhibited. In one of these, written after the legislative election, Mr. Bickford referred to the presence of "our friend" in Hamilton, and asked Mr. Ector to ascertain what his financial condition was. Mr. Ector said "our friend" was Mr. Wood, and that he had replied to this letter, saying that his indebtedness was $6,500, and that $7,000 would probably be necessary to settle all his debts. Afterwards, Mr. Bickford had given him $7,000 to give to Wood. He had then refused to accept the money, telling Bickford it was "all off," as Wood had told him that he could not afford to sell himself.

The witness said that Bickford had promised to pay him for his services, but that no specific sum had been mentioned.

"He asked me how much I expected," said the witness, "and I told him that I wanted all I could get out of it. I continued by saying: 'No doubt, you will make a stake out of it.' He asked me how 10 per cent would do. I said: 'That would be satisfactory, as I have no doubt you will get $20,000 or $25,000 out of it.'"

It appeared that no settlement was made with him by Mr. Bickford, and that Mr. Ector wrote to Senator Clark about the mater. There was a correspondence with that gentleman beginning December 10, 1898, and closing November 8, 1899. These letters were read, to show that Mr. Bickford had been the agent of Mr. Clark in the senatorial race. In the first letter, Mr. Clark said that the matter concerning which Ector had written him had been "left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford," and that he would confer with that gentleman concerning the matter.

In the second letter, dated January 28, 1899, Mr. Clark spoke of the fact that he had just been elected, saying that Bickford was wild with joy, and that there would be a hot old time in the town that night, adding that, while he had no personal knowledge as to what he had done, he "never disappointed anyone who had helped him." This last statement was practically repeated from Paris in April last, and in another letter, written from New York on November 8 last. In the New York letter, Mr. Clark said he would refer Ector's matter to Bickford, and in the Paris letter he said it was his desire that any one who served him should be "amply rewarded." One of the letters of the series was signed in typewriter, and the defense objected to its admission. This objection brought out the first division in the committee, Senators McComas and Caffery casting the only votes against admission.

Cross-examination was postponed until the defense could look up the letters received from Ector.

Representative P. G. Sullivan, a member of the last Montana legislature from Granite county, testified that he had been approached by Mr. Bickford when he went to Helena previous to the meeting of the legislature, and asked to vote for Mr. Clark.

"I said," the witness testified, "that I might do so if there was enough in it. He asked how much. I said $20,000. He then asked me if half that amount would not be enough. I replied no, and we separated."

Washington, Jan. 13.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections began its session to-day in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, the defense stated that they had been unable to find the letters written to Senator Clark and Mr. Bickford by the dentist, Ector, who yesterday produced their letters to him.

The first regular witness of the day was M. L. Hewett, a miner who was in Helena during the session of the legislature of 1899. He said that Charley Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers and offer him $10,000 for his vote for Mr. Clark for seiator. He had accordingly talked with Mr. Myers, and testified that that gentleman had told him, after first declining the proposition, to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so he could put $10,000 in the hands of Mr. Whiteside, to be paid to him (Myers) in case he should vote for Mr. Clark. Hewett said the senator's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory, and had afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Whiteside, and that his vote was assured.

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Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 13.—Not a word has been received this morning in regard to the unknown steamer wrecked and on fire. The storm is still raging and boats cannot put off from the land nor can sailing vessels approach the vessel. It is feared that her hull has broken up which will increase the difficulty of identifying her.

News of a more definite character is expected this evening.

The details that have been received of the unidentified steamship show it to be a disaster of an unusually terrible nature. It is estimated that seventy lives were lost.

The ship is a two-masted steamer of nearly 3,000 tons and carried a crew of sixty, with some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene, they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely, and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until about 2 p. m., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away. The survivor soon after left the rigging, swam to the rocks and twice endeavored to get a footing. Failing in this, he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night.

Many dead bodies are visible tossing in the surf. Two of them, thrown up in a cove, cannot be reached owing to the heavy sea. One is thought to be that of a woman.

THE COLORED RACE.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Hundreds of colored people of Chicago crowded into Bethel church yesterday to hear Booker T. Washington discuss the movement for a new fraternal insurance organization for colored people. Among those seated on the rostrum were the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, States Attorney Chas. H. Deneen, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, Judge Orrin C. Carter, Judge Richard Tuthill, Hon. Patrick H. O'Donnell and Miss Jane Adams.

Prof. Washington said:

"In seeking to give encouragement to this movement I do so because it is in the line with the teaching to which my life is largely devoted—that helping the race to prepare itself for industry, business, to exercise thrift and economy, to save money, to help lay up something for a rainy day. Neither actively, officially or financially can I enter into the business of this organization, for I am determined to let nothing draw me aside from the work that I have undertaken for the elevation of our people through the medium of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

"A few days ago I was asked by a gentleman in the North in what manner could the negroes' interests in the South be protected. My answer was, 'Assist us in making the negro the most useful man in his community.' Usefulness will constitute our almost lasting and potent protection, whether we live in the North or the South."

MEDAL FOR BLUE.

New York, Jan. 13.—Lieut. Victor Blue, of the United States navy, was honored to-day on board the battleship Massachusetts at the navy yard, by the women of South Carolina, the lieutenant's native state, for his heroic work on land and water during the war with Spain.

Ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, presented the lieutenant with a gold medal, one side of which bore the inscription, "Explorator fortissimus in ponto sylvisque foruis," and on the reverse side the words, "The women of South Carolina to Lieutenant Victor Blue, in high appreciation of his couarge, enterprise and distinguished services in the Santiago de Cuba campaign, 1898."

Among those present were Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, Capt. and Mrs. Train, Commander and Mrs. Niles, Capt. and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and others.

High-Priced Stamp.

New York, Jan. 13.—One postage stamp brought $1,710 last night at the sale of the collection of F. W. Hunter, of this city. This is the largest sum any stamp has ever brought in this country at auction. It was a specimen of the first issue of British Guiana in 1850. It is of the two-cent denominated printed in black on a pink ground and without perforations. Postmasters in the colony in those days had to separate one stamp from another in a sheet with scissors.

ROOT WON'T RUN.

Milwaukee, Jan. 10.—Henry C. Payne, national Republican committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day received a letter from Secretary of War Root in which the latter states that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In his letter Mr. Root expresses the belief that it is far more important to the country, the administration and the Republican party, at this time, that he should continue to attend to the business of the war office, "not that there are not plenty of other men who could well discharge the duties, but having spent five or six months in becoming familiar with the subject, no other man could step in and take up the work without going through the same training."

Bank Clerk Killed.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 16.—Captain J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National bank, of this place, shot and killed the teller, P. T. Shute, and then killed himself, soon after the bank opened today.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY GRABBING.

London, Jan. 15.—Advices from Liberia indicate that Germany is emulating France in her endeavor to grab territory and is working strenuously to persuade or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate. The latest attempt has taken the form of a demand by Herr Humplemeyer, the German consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. The case is that of a German planter named Koch, who, refusing to obey a civil summons, was taken to the courts by force. He claimed damages, the matter was taken up in Berlin, has since been pending between th two governments, and, though not settled by the Liberian courts, Herr Humplemeyer threatens to take severe measures unless Herr Koch's claims are paid.

The Liberian officials fully believe that both France and Germany wish to take advantage of Great Britain's war to force them to accept a protectorate. The unfortunate republic is shut off from cable communication with the rest of the world, and is anxious to learn the feeling existing at Washington toward it, as there is a growing sentiment toward requesting an American or British protectorate in order to put an end to the harassing demands. Such is the Koch case; the French encroachments have been referred to in previous dispitches.

NO KODAKS.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Amateur photographers, visiting the exposition will meet with obstacles to the freedom of "snapping" enjoyed in the United States. In order to take a camera inside the grounds a permit is necessary, and only buildings and groups can be taken. Shots at individual exhibits are prohibited.

Mr. Frank E. Drake, director of electricity and machinery in the American section, has arrived here to hasten the construction of the buildings for Machinery Hall, at Vincennes, which the exhibitors will build on account of the limited space allotted to American machinery. The structural iron came on the Prairie with a gang of American workmen, whose rapid work and improved apparatus create interest among the foreign workmen.

Mr. Drake expects to have the building under its roof in a month and ready to accept exhibits. He says progress on all the buildings of the exposition is further advanced than at the Chicago Fair at the same time, and he believes the exposition will be opened at the promised time.

GERMANY NEUTRAL.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Gazette says the government has decided that it would not be compatible with strict neutrality to allow war materials to be sent from Germany either to Great Britain or the Transvaal and when it was reported that Herr Krupp was making steel shells for Great Britain, the firm was promptly requested to stop any intended dispatch of arms, guns, ammunition or other war munitions to either belligerents.

SANTO DOMINGO.

New York, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

A cablegram received by the state department confirms the announcement of the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between France and Santo Domingo relative to claims pending against the latter government. Minister Powell, upon his arrival at Santo Domingo, will formally recognize the Jiminez government and at the same time put the demand of this government for payment of the installments remaining due on the award rendered by the arbitrators in the Ozama bridge claim. The Heuheaux administration paid one-half of this claim and the amount still due is $40,000.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Pekin, Jan. 15.—A significant sign on the part Japan hopes to play in the future in China is that the Japanese government has definitely offered to establish a military academy at Pekin to educate Chinese under Japanese officers. It is said that China is favorably disposed toward this proposition.

MALIETOA PROTESTS.

London, Jan. 12.—Malietoa Tanus, in a letter to the London Times published today, enclosing copies of the protests he addressed to the United States, Great Britain and Germany against the Samoan treaties, characterizes the partition of Samoa as a gross violation of the treaties, and as a crime against the law of nations only equal to the dismemberment of Poland, Denmark and France. He thinks that if it is for the great powers to promote wars and annexations to distract the minds of the peoples, then The Hague conference was the greatest farce of the century. The writer also asserts that the civilization introduced by the great powers in their actions in South Africa and elsewhere, is inferior to the primitive state of the countries stolen, leading to war through breach of faith on the part of the government officials and to the decimating of the peoples by contagious diseases and spirituous liquors.

CONSUL HAY.

London, Jan. 12.—With reference to a Washington report cabled here that the Boers will refuse to receive Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, now on his way to his post, on account of the fact that he was in constant communication with the British Foreign office while in London, the Associated Press is informed that Mr. Hay's communication with the Foreign office consisted of a social call on Lord Salisbury, which lasted only a few minutes, and was undertaken purely because, as the son of the United States secretary of state and a former ambassador at London, he desired to personally pay his father's compliments to the premier.

The Associated Press is officially informed that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Hay did not discuss Transvaal matters.

VENEZUELA.

New York, Jan. 13.—A despatch to the Herald from Port of Spain says:

It is declared that two days after the government had announced the revolution crushed General Hernandez inflicted a severe defeat upon the government troops at El Naipe. The same authority says the rebels took many prisoners, captured 362 Mauser rifles, 68 cases of cartridges, many flags, seven cannon and three Maxims, while the government loss in killed was heavy.

Reports from the east coast of Venezuela say that the revolutionists under Generals Neci and Diaz have successfully attacked the government forces, which retired. Seven of the government troops were killed and ten were wounded. Among the killed were Domingo Neci, brother of the revolutionary leader. It is also reported that the government troops have been surrounded at Guera by the revolutionists under General Ducharme.

STEAMER RELEASED.

Durban, Jan. 10.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6, while on her way to Lorenzo Marques.

The Hague, Jan. 10.—The minister of Marine has instructed the commander of the Dutch cruiser Friesland, now at Lorenzo Marques, to proceed to Durban and take on board the Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal and the stores sent out for the Friesland herself, which form part of the cargo of the Herzog.

RUSSIA MOVING.

London, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia.

"Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier, with a view of ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions."

France's Navy.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The government has not quite settled the details of its naval reconstruction program, but only another council is probably needed before the bill will be submitted to the chamber.

M. Lockroy, the former minister of Marine, intends to submit a counter proposition to the chamber demanding that 400,000,000 francs ($80,000,000) be spent, not on big ironclads, as the government proposes, but on the construction of fast cruisers, which could prey on Great Britain's commerce in the event of war.

Son of the Statesman.

Rome, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Bordighera, on the Riviera, to-day, announced the death of Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the late Gen. Garibaldi.

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A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

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Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

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	3	8	9	3	1	7	15				

Each one of the above three lines of figures spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle, and can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of this high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. Address ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Street, New York City.

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NICARAGUA CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day ordered favorable report on the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill is practically the same one reported by this committee in the last congress. There will be some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the Isthmian canal commission reports, but this was fully regarded as unnecessary.

As finally agreed to the bill is as follows:

To provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the state of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage.

Section 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory in the section 1 referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Carribean sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Breto, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use.

Section 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the constructing of the same.

Section 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

Section 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President is authorized to guarantee to them use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

Section 6. That the sum of $140,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the work authorized.

ITALY'S DEMAND.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Italian government has signified to the government of the United States, in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last spring, should be punished. Heretofore, in cases of the lynching of Italians, the matter has been compromised by the payment of an indemnity, but this does not meet the present demands of the Italian government.

But the United States government at present can not make its own report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers. As an outcome of this embarrassing position, the President will probably make fresh representations to congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from state courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the federal courts.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations respecting the seizures of American flour and other goods on the three vessels Beatrice, Mashona and Maria has been received. Just as the officials of the State department expected, it amounted to a partial answer, very satisfactory as far as it goes, disposing of the character of some of the goods seized, but not finally deciding broadly whether or not food stuffs are to be regarded as contraband. The British government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the seized goods that was assumed by the State department and embodied by Mr. Choate in his note on the subject addressed to the British Foreign office. In brief, Mr. Choate reports as follows:

That the answer is highly satisfactory; that it is broad and liberal in terms. The position assumed by the British government is that foodstuffs in transit to a hostile destination can be regarded as contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being used for the benefit of the enemy; it must be shown that they are so in fact through their destination at the time of seizure. The British government does not claim that any of the American goods on the German bark Maria and the British bark Mashona were contraband of war. The British government is investigating the facts in connection with the goods seized on the third vessel, the Beatrice.

THE "UNITED STATES."

Washington, Jan. 16.—The ways and means sub-committee recently named to inquire as to the legal meaning of the "United States" as applicable to newly acquired islands or dependencies, discussed the general subject. The members feel that the question is a pivotal one, on which will depend the adoption of tariff systems for the islands. The only decision directly bearing on the point is by Chief Justice Marshall, holding that the term "United States" means the entire territory over which this government exercises control. The members of the committee, including Mr. Newlands, who started the inquiry, are inclined to view the foregoing opinion as a dictum incidental to the case and not establishing a fixed principle of law.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill providing a government for the island of Porto Rico. One of the most important is a provision defining citizenship in the island. This provision grants citizenship to all subjects of Spain who were residents of the island on the 11th of April, 1899, and have continued to be such and who by the 11th of April next have not signified their desire to preserve their Spanish allegiance.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day made public its thirteenth annual report. The feature of the report is the strong plea made that congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the inter-state commerce law more effective.

Havana Customs.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The War department gave out for publication to-day a statement of the receipts from customs at the port of Havana, Cuba, for the month of December, 1899. The total receipts for that month were $1,108,130. Attention is invited to the fact that though there were only 29 working days in the month of December the total collections exceeded those in any other month of the past year.

POLYGAMIST POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The House committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day took up the resolution of inquiry recently referred to it concerning charges that certain Federal appointees in Utah were polygamists. Representative Lentz, of Ohio, who introduced the resolution, was present and considerable excitement was caused by some of the statements made by him. His remark that the resolutions were likely to be "pigeonholed" by the committee brought out a protest from Chairman Loud, who said the committee would not "pigeonhole" any business submitted to it.

Mr. Lentz proceedings, stated that he could produce certain affidavits that papers had been placed on file alleging that certain Federal appointees were polygamists. These papers were receipted for by Mr. Pointer, the private secretary, Mr. Lentz said, but the papers could not now be found. Mr. Lentz said that Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, had said to him that "we have not let the grass grow under our feet," and that as soon as the charges were made the matter had been looked into.

Representative Grosvenor was sent for, but could not be reached. The committee adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when Secretary Porter, the postmaster-general and General Grosvenor wil be invited to appear.

REFORMS IN CUBA.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Secretary Root has taken steps to institute at once sweeping reforms in the judicial system in Cuba, the animating purpose being to correct as soon as possible the Cuban prisoners' abuses which have already been the subject of representations to the war department. Gen. Wood has been giving the matter his attention, and his investigations into the conditions of the prisons and the faults of the Cuban judicial system generally, have confirmed Secretary Root in his purpose to apply corrective measures at the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this purpose the secretary has decided to appoint a commission, composed of three Americans and an equal number of Cubans. This commission will probably consist of Horatio Reubens, E. L. Conant and Mr. Runcie, for the American side. These are all lawyers, well versed in the Spanish code as well as thoroughly acquainted with American practice.

The Cuban contingent will probably be selected by Gov. Wood from among the members of the Havana bar. The commission will meet at the earliest possible moment in Havana, and begin at once with a revision of the criminal methods, following this up later on with amendments of the civil code where necessary. It is not the purpose to outrage local sentiment and disturb well established practice, except in instances where rank injustice flourishes under it. But it can not be tolerated that persons charged with the smallest of misdemeanors and little larcenies should languish, as at present, for a year in jail, before having any kind of a trial, and to such abuses as this, as well as to the incommunicado system, the commission will devote its immediate attention. Mr. Reugens had a consultation with Secretary Root and left Washington for New York. He expects to proceed to Havana via Miami, next Wednesday.

PILOT OF THE MONITOR.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Lieutenant Samuel Howard, who was pilot of the Monitor in its memorable battle with the confederate ram Merrimac, died at his residence in this city yesterday as the result of an accident last Tuesday. He was in his 78th year.

Samuel Howard was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States when still under age. His parents settled at Newport, R. I. Young Howard ran away from home and went to sea. For half a century he spent his life upon the water, and during the civil war was in command of the gunboat Neosho, doing patrol duty on the Mississippi. He was sent to Norfolk on the Amanda and arrived at the later port just at the time Ericsson's Monitor came down to battle with the Merrimac. The man engaged to pilot the Monitor through Hampton Roads declined the undertaking and Howard took his place.

Through the long fight with the confederate terror Howard was at the wheel of the little union vessel, standing in a small, square, iron-covered turret in the bow, half above and half below the deck. He came through that terrific engagement without a scratch and was never wounded even during his perilous service on the Mississippi. After the war he was appointed lieutenant in the revenue marine service, and continued on that duty until about ten years ago.

DEWEY'S PRIZE MONEY.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Attorney General Griggs has filed answer in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the proceedings for prize money for captures at Manila bay by Admiral Dewey. The attorney general asks that the cause be referred to a commissioner and that Admiral Dewey, his officers and crew and also the United States may have leave to take testimony. The attorney general concedes that a state of war existed, but denies that the squadron under Dewey's command captured the Spanish cruisers Isla De Cuba, Isla De Luzon and Don Juan De Austria. These vessels, he says, were sunk during the engagement. He asks for fuller information in regard to other points, and says, although some captures of property were made, such capture does not authorize its condemnation as prize to Dewey and his men. The attorney general has also filed a similar answer in the case of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

REQUEST TO FARMERS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Director of the Census Merriam suggests to the agriculturists of the country that they use some of their spare time between now and June next in thoroughly preparing themselves to answer promptly and accurately the questions relative to acreage, quantity, and value of crops, the quantity and value of all farm products, animals and vegetables, and the cost of fertilizers and farm labor, and, in fact, all the items of farm operations for the calendar year 1899, which the census enumerators are, by law, compelled to ascertain. This, he says, will result in a full and accurate census.

Happily Married.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Miss Cecilia Sherman Miles, daughter of the general commanding the army, and Captain Samuel Reber, U. S. A., were married at noon to-day at St. John's church, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., officiating, assisted by Rev. Dean Davis, of St. Louis. A breakfast, at which several hundred guests were present, followed at the residence of General and Mrs. Miles, after which Captain and Mrs. Reber left for a southern trip. They will go later to Governor's island, where the former is stationed.

Submitted to Council.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal council.

THOSE SEIZURES.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The State department does not know officially that the American provisions seized by the British war vessels have been released. It is understood, however, that the New York firms, which consigned the goods to South Africa, have received information to that effect from their representative at Lourenzo Marques. The department does know that the flour on the Mashona has been landed at Durban and that the cargo of the Maria has been placed in lighters. It is probable that all of the provisions will pass into the possession the British government through purchase, if the owners are willing to sell, and the State department is now trying to ascertain their wishes. If the owners decide not to sell, then the goods will be turned over to their regular representatives, and the British government will pay a sum of money sufficient to cover any loss that has been incurred. It is suggested that in view of the rapid rise in the price of provisions in South Africa the owners of these seized provisions may actually realize a handsome profit by the detention of their goods until this time. The sum of money involved, in case the British government is expected to pay damages, is said to be insignificant, though the absence from the invoices of figures showing the billed price of the commodities has so far prevented an accurate estimate.

London, Jan. 10.—The American flour seized off Delagoa bay has been released.

United States Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Resolution calling for statistics of oleomargarine production was adopted. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Green, of Nebraska. Adjourned to Friday.

Senate—Resolution offered calling for information as to what has been done regarding flour seizures in Delagoa bay. Laid over. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies on the late Vice President Hobart.

Washington, Jan. 11.—House not in session. In the Senate, Mr. Lodge introduced a sweeping resolution as a substitute for Pettigrew's, calling for exhaustive information regarding the Philippine insurrection; also, as to any persons in the United States giving the rebels aid and comfort. He supported it in a powerful speech. Pettigrew made a venomous reply. The financial bill was then discussed in extenso.

Washington, Jan. 12.—House—Mr. Sulzer presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the secretary of the Treasury with certain New York national banks and the transactions relative to the sale of the New York custom house. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) objected on the ground that the resolution should go through the box in the regular way. He then asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) objected. Adjourned until Monday.

Senate—Not in session.

Washington, Jan. 15.—House—Mr. Cannon (Ill.) from committee on appropriations, reported urgent deficiency appropriation bill and gave notice he would call it up for consideration Tuesday. Resolution adopted calling upon secretary of State for information relative to status of the agreement between Great Britain and United States which prevented United States from building, arming or maintaining more than one war vessel upon great lakes. Rest of day devoted to consideration of District of Columbia business.

Senate—Spent most of day in debate on various Philippine resolutions. Opening speech made by Mr. Bacon. Mr. Pettigrew concluded his speech begun last week, vigorously attacking the administration. Mr. Wolcott replied, scoring Dakota senator. Consideration of financial bill then resumed. Mr. Rawlins spoke in opposition to measure.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—The contest boards in the governor and lieutenant-governorship cases, which were to begin their sessions at 9 o'clock to-day, were late in getting together. Trains from the east brought several hundred witnesses, most of whom were from Lexington.

It was exactly 10 o'clock when Chairman Hickman, of the Goebel-Taylor committee, rapped for order. Every member of both boards answered to roll-call. Alonzo Walker and John P. Cassidy were sworn in as stenographers. Chairman Hickman announced the hours of meetings, which, after to-morrow, will be from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening. A session will be held to-morrow morning.

Senator Coleman, chairman of the contest board in the case of lieutenant-governor, announced that the sittings of that board would be the same as those of the committee trying the governor's case. The two boards will sit together.

Taylor's attorneys filed a protest against the board sitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation, that the charges, if investigated, would relieve these members from serving, and that the committee would then be without a quorum. Exceptions were also filed as to many important parts of Goebel's and Beckham's notices of contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The contest boards reconvened at 9 o'clock this morning. After some preliminaries the examination of witnesses was resumed. Judge Fontaine Fox was the first witness called to-day. Mr. Kohn asked him regarding incendiary publications in anti-Goebel papers prior to the election. Colonel Breckenridge objected on the ground that the newspapers themselves would be the only competent evidence on this point. The objection was sustained. On the point as to the military at polls Judge Fox declared that several thousand voters remained away on that account. Judge Fox supported Goebel.

S. J. Baldrick testified that he had asked Judge Toney for time on election day to send for the Democratic attorneys to resist the motion for an injunction to compel the admission to the polls of Brown inspectors, but that Toney refused to grant even a few minutes and at once signed the order of injunction; that he had voted, but his vote was not counted, as his precinct, which gave Goebel 112 majority, was thrown out; that he knew no one personally who had been kept from voting by soldiers.

John G. Page, clerk of the Jefferson circuit court, testified that the petition for injunction before Judge Toney was filed at 11:15 a. m., election day, and under the judge's decision the first writs were issued 30 minutes later. He identified the papers filed in all the injunction suits on election day in his office. The committees then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

ADLAI AGAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, is the present choice of the Cook County Democratic organization as their party candidate for governor this year. Mr. Stevenson will be sounded as to his feelings in the matter, and should he show signs of harboring an ambition in that direction the Cook county leaders will loudly declare that he ought to be the nominee. Stevenson would make a good candidate in the opinion of the organization leaders. Although he came out for Bryan in 1896, he was not rabid in support of 16 to 1 and other vagaries of the Chicago platform. He could be hailed as a fellow-patriot by the 16 to 1 crowd and would not be offensive to the "gold" Democrats.

HOAR AS A TRAITOR.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 16.—A Washington special to the Leader says:

A well-known public man, one who enjoys intimate relations with the national administration, stated last night in a most positive tone that Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg steel millionaire, paid the cable tolls, amounting to $4,000, on the speech made in the Senate a year ago by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which Mr. Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, referred to in his address in Chicago as one of the culminating acts of encouragement for the Filipinos to begin hostilities against the authority of the United States. The gentleman furnishing this information asserted that there was no question whatever of the accuracy of his statement, and that it can be proved if occasion requires. His name is withheld at this time at his own request, though he says he would not hesitate to back up his declaration if its truth is dispted.

That Carnegie was giving material as well as moral aid to Agoncillo when he was in Washington as Aguinaldo's special envoy previous to the outbreak of the rebellion in the Philippines was common talk here. That the millionaire furnished resources in other ways to the Filipino juntas in Paris and Hong Kong also was suspected, if not absolutely known by the government. Carnegie did not pretend to conceal his sympathy with the insurgents either before or after the revolt, and, moreover, he attacked the administration in public addresses and through newspapers and other public prints.

His antagonism to the policy of the government was so fierce that he practically renounced the Republican party and advocated the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency. But Carnegie's disassociation from the party caused no pangs to Republicans. His fealty to Republican principles always was a matter of business with him, and when he had accumulated a fortune of $150,000,000 he started in on a crusade against the principle of tariff protection to American manufacturers.

MILLIONS IN RUSSIA.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A special from Washington to the Record says:

According to present plans, not less than $15,000,000 of American capital will be invested during the year in manufacturing plants in the Russian empire—chiefly at St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg, will put up a complete establishment at St. Petersburg costing not less than $2,500,000. Crane Brothers, of Chicago, and the Standard Pump Works will invest a similar amount in a pump factory at Moscow to manufacture American inventions; the Singer Sewing Machine Company will duplicate one of its biggest factories at Moscow, an investment of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; the stockholders in the Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia will establish a $2,000,000 plant on the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. It will not have any official connection with the Baldwin company, and will bear another title, although owned by the same men. A firm of car builders, whose names I can not learn, a bridge building company and a manufacturer of patented shoe-making machinery are also negotiating for sites near the cities named—with the encouragement of the Russian government. All of these enterprises are going to Russia through the instrumentality of M. Routhowski, the financial attache of the Russian embassy in this city, who has brought the former-named and several others into communication with the officials of his government and secured for them valuable advantages. Thomas Smith, the consul of the United States in Russia, has also been instrumental in promoting the movement. Repeated attempts have been made to induce the Cramps to open a ship-yard at Cornstadt, or at some other of the Russian ports, but thus far they have not decided to do so.

NEW YORK'S BIG TUNNEL.

New York, Jan. 16.—Bids for the contract for digging the big tunnel for the proposed underground railway and constructing the road were opened yesterday. One was a bid of John T. McDonald, for $35,000,000, and the otherd was by Andrew Onderdonk, for $39,000,000.

These were the only two bidders who had certified checks deposited for $150,000 accompanying the bids. It was said that the Metropolitan Street Railway company are represented in one of these bids, and perhaps in both.

Andrew Onderdonk built the Canadian Pacific railroad main line. John B. McDonald is a member of Tammany hall finance committee. Associated with him are said to be John J. Carroll, leader of the Tammany hall organization in the absence of Richard Croker; Andrew Freedman, Mr. Croker's personal representative; Judge McMahon, chairman of the executive committe of Tammany hall and five or six others.

HARRISON WON'T RUN.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Mayor Carter Harrison has refused formally the offer of the Democratic nomination for governor. He was waited on by Chairman Watson of the Democratic state committee, in company with ex-Congressman Hinrichsen and M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, nominee of the party for state treasurer in 1898, and asked if his informal declination of the nomination was final. They urge that it was his duty to the state Democracy to accept the nomination and make the race.

The mayor replied that he did not look at it in that light; that there were plenty of good men who would make acceptable candidates, and he must decline.

As a result of Mayor Harrison's action, friends of former Vice-President Stevenson are urging him to accept the nomination.

LAFAYETTE SCROLL STOLEN.

New York, Jan. 13.—The police are endeavoring to find a vandal who performed the supposed impossible feat of wresting the bronze scroll from the hand of the figure of Lafayette, which stands in Union square. The statue faces Broadway, where thousands of people pass in the day time, and is under the glare of a score of electric lights at night. How a person could climb from the ground to the top of the base, ten feet above, and make off with the scroll is a mystery. More than this, the manufacturers of the statue having some knowledge of methods of souvenir hunters, had welded the scroll into the hand. The scroll was of solid bronze, weighed about twenty-five pounds, and was valued at $200.

Canada's Liberal Aid.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—"With men and money we will assist the mother country," was what Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of the dominion, said in a brief speech at Sherbrooke, Que., a few days ago, and now comes the announcement that when parliament re-assembles, in less than a month, a vote of not less than $3,000,000 will be taken towards defraying the expenses of the 2,200 men in the field or on the way to South Africa from this country.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 16.—The National Live Stock association, which was formed at a convention held in Denver two years ago, is celebrating the close of the century with a convention containing more than 1,000 delegates. In connection with the convention is an exhibition of thoroughbred and range cattle that for numbers and quality has never been excelled in this country. Representatives of the live stock interests of almost every state and territory of the Union occupied seats in the convention hall at 9:30 this morning, when the gathering was called to order by President John W. Springer, of Denver. After prayer had been offered, addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Sayers and by various representatives of the live stock interests of Fort Worth and of the state at large. President Springer in his annual address summarized the aims of the association and reviewed the successful career and rapid growth of the organization during the last two years. He also outlined the work before the convention and particularly emphasized the importance of the question of leasing the public grazing lands to stockmen. Recording Secretary Charles F. Martin reported that the association now embraced nearly 100 local and state associations. The association, he said, represented an aggregate capital of over $300,000,000. To-night the delegates and their friends will be entertained at a "smoker" at the Worth hotel. A spirited contest for the next annual convention has developed, the leading cities in the race being Chicago, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Cleveland and Detroit.

EXPORTS TO ASIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Charles L. Wagoner, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is largely interested in iron and steel shipments from this city, says in an interview:

"Overland shipments, via this port to China, Japan and Siberia are monopolizing al the lavailable ship room. Immense supplies for the Eastern Chinese railway and other branches of the great trans-Siberian road have been forwarded from this country. These facts account somewhat for the jump in the prices of steel and iron, as the exports to the Orient increased from $500,000 for eleven months in 1898, to $1,700,000 for the same months of last year. There was an increase in the exports of nearly all classes of machinery, especially agricultural implements and scientific apparatus.

"The cotton cloth trade with China shows an increase of about $3,000,000 for the first eleven months of last year as compared with the same period of 1898."

AGREE AS TO TRUSTS.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Colonel William J. Bryan and President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale university, were interviewed yesterday relative to the latter's proposal to ostracize trust magnates. Both are agreed on the idea that social recognition should be denied to any man engaged in a trust or any business enterprise inimical to the public welfare, and that the public mind should be educated to see the evils that exist in the trust system.

President Hadley said in response to a question regarding the remedy for some of the bad effects of trusts, which he suggested in a speech at Denver: "When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are great social evils, ostracism is an effective remedy."

Colonel Bryan was asked for his views on the plan of Professor Hadley. He said: "The idea is a good one and should be encouraged. A man who tries to rob the public by means of a trust or by wrecking a bank or a railroad should no more be countenanced by society than a plain highwayman. The thing needed is to awaken and educate the public mind and ocnscience on such matters."

FREEZING UP.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15.—The floods in the Potlatch and Clearwater rivers are receding. The wires to Kendrick and Juliaetta are down. Hence meagre information comes from there, but enough to show that no further damage has been done. Lewiston has had no rise for the first time in three days. All traveling in that vicinity is by wagons. Trains are everywhere tied up in the valleys on account of damage to the roadbeds.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15.—The weather has suddenly turned cold and the waters of the rivers which have been causing damage by floods in the valley have gone down. In the mountains the streams are all reported to be frozen up and the melting of snow has stopped. The Northern Pacific has cleared its tracks and fear no more trouble.

ENTIRE TOWN QUARANTINED.

Brazil, Ind., Jan. 16.—A few days ago an epidemic resembling smallpox appeared in Clay City. The disease at first was mild and the physicians there believed it to be a malignant form of chicken pox. It spread rapidly until over 100 persons are afflicted with the disease.

Dr. Hurty, of Indianapolis, secretary of the state board of health, was sent for and Monday afternoon he went to Clay City and at once pronounced the malady genuine smallpox. He had the town quarantined and ordered the mail disinfected. The county board of health will meet here to take action to prevent the scourge from spreading. Considerable excitement has been caused by the appearance of the disease. As yet there have been no deaths.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15.—The demand of Adjutant General Case for a military court of inquiry to determine whether he has been guilty of gross neglect in office in connection with the sale of military supplies will probably be complied with by Governor Pingree. Indeed, it is believed that the suggestion was first made by the governor, who does not believe General Case had any knowledge of the fraudulent transactions through which the state was mulcted by the military board. He was not present at the meeting of the board at which the supplies were ordered sold and was not held accountable for the fraud by the grand jury.

WHEELER COMING HOME.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way thither.

Three additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported.

Hay for British Army.

New York, Jan. 11.—The British steamer Hortensia sailed yesterday for South Africa with 25,000 bales of hay for the British army. This is the second ship in three weeks dispatched from this port loaded with fodder and provisions for South Africa. The hay for most part comes by rail from Canada. The day before yesterday, the steamer Micmac carried 1,300 tons of hay and provisions for Cape Town from Boston. The steamer Indian is now loading 750 tons of hay for the United States army in the Philippines. The steamer Montauk recently sailed with 800 tons of hay, also for Manila.

SHOOTING AT FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson shot and killed Ethelburt Scott and Luther Demaree and slightly wounded James Golden in the Capitol Hotel to-day. The killing was the result of a renewal of a feud between Colson and Scott, which grew up between them while in the army last year. Demaree and Golden were bystanders and were shot by accident. Colson was shot in the arm, but not seriously hurt. After the shooting he went to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, near by, and gave himself up. Later, a warrant was sworn out by Clint Fogg, who witnessed the killing. Fogg says Colson shot first.

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel, which was densely packed with people who are here attending the trial of the contests before the legislature. In addition to Scott and Demaree, who died almost instantly, and Golden, Charles Julian, of Frankfort, and Harry McEwing, of Louisville, were hit by stray bullets, but were not seriously wounded. Persons who were in the hotel when the tragedy occurred say fully twenty shots were fired. Scott, who was the first killed, was a nephew of ex-Governor Bradley. Demaree was assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, and a prominent Republican politician. The trouble between Scott and Colson, which began in the army last year, resulted in Colson being shot, and it has been predicted since that one or both would be killed should they meet as they did to-day.

Colson is under arrest.

IS METHUEN INSANE?

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from London says:

Lieut.-Gen. Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks.

Later, he will be sent to Cape Town and eventually ordered home. When he reaches London, he will be retired.

These facts have been confirmed by an official of the war office.

Lord Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique—although a clever boxer and an all-around sportsman—his constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of the division.

Three days after the battle of Belmont, Gen. Wolseley suggested to the officials of the war office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not heeded. The wisdom of the aged but keen-eyed commander-in-chief of the British army is now realized to the fullest extent by the war officials who scoffed at his suggestion.

Friends of Lord Methuen insist that he is only broken in health; that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system.

Those who know the circumstances and situation on Modder river equally well, and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced.

Denied in London.

London, Jan. 11.—2:40 p. m.—Even the announcement of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growing impatience of the country at the prolonged inactivity in the main British camps and the entire absence of news giving an adequate insight to the local situation. The public and press being unable to form any just judgment as to the actual position of affairs, stories are rife that inaction is enforced on General Buller owing to the exhaustion of the reserves of ammunition and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home. The officials of the War office here denied the report published in the United States that General Methuen had been recalled.

PHILIPPINE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 12.—A special to the Times from Washington says: About the last of January the Philippine commission will submit their full report to the President. President Schurman was at the White House Thursday to announce that progress was being made, and before February the work of the commission would be completed. In the full report each commissioner will deal with a separate subject. That of President Schurman is on government for the Philippines. He has considered the matter fully, and has discussed his report with the President. It is assumed that such practical points as he may offer will be brought to the attention of the appropriate committees of the senate and house.

Increased Wages.

North Kingston, R. I., Jan. 16.—The manager of the Belleville woolen mills here to-day announced that he had decided to give the operatives a 10 per cent advance in wages, as demanded. Differences over the wage question brought on a strike last week, which the manager's announcement ends.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Jan. 13.—Bradstreet's says: Quietness as to demand, but marked steadiness as to prices, is still the leading features in trade lines, a condition, it might be remarked, not uncommon at this stage of the year, which is a sort of middle ground between stock taking and inventory time and the actual opening of the spring season.

Aggressive strength in prices is confined to a few staples, such as pork products, which are firmly held on a rather tardy recognition of the fact that supplies, both of live hogs and of dead meats, are far from burdensome. Tallow, cottonseed oil, and similar products are systematically strong. Raw and refined sugars have both advanced this week, not because of any very great difference between the refiners being settled, but really because supplies of raw are limited. Quite a flurry in coffee occurred as a result of reports of an outbreak of the plague at Rio.

Statistically, the position of cotton is strong, but the African war has checked British cotton manufacturing and discouraged foreign buying. Domestic cotton manufacturing is in a highly prosperous condition, Southern mills being especially well employed, while low water in the streams affects New England production.

What few lines of next season's woolen goods have been opened are advances ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. Raw wool is dull, but firm, and speculation is naturally light.

Iron and steel are extremely quiet, but signs of weakness are not numerous, the shading in pig iron being confined to a few grades and markets. Production in December was below expectations, being affected by holiday shutdowns, but there is little doubt that the aggregate production for 1899 will be found not below 13,700,000 tons, a production surpassing all previous records and having a counterpart in the unexampled output of coke also reported for last year.

The immediate demand for lumber is naturally seasonably light, but the strength of supplies is notable as evidenced by the fact that while pine stocks are 22 per cent smaller than a year ago. The mild weather and lack of snow in the Northwest, if long continued, it is thought likely may affect the cut this winter. The large yellow pine order for 10,000,000 feet for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, erroneously printed ten billion feet last week, is still unplaced.

Cereals have been almost hopelessly dull this week on the "hand to mouth" demand. Stocks are rather favorable, but short sellers are nervous in view of possible foreign complications. Price changes, not only in wheat, but in corn and other grains, are the smallest noted for many weeks past.

The current week's failure returns reflect the annual clearing out of delinquent traders in a total for the week of 295, as compared with 229 last week, 304 in this week a year ago, 323 in 1898, 478 in 1897, and 412 in 1896.

Alabama Cotton.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 13.—The indications are that the cotton acreage in Alabama this year will be unusually large, the planters being greatly encouraged by the good prices of this season. Up to January 23 last year only $700 had been paid to the state agricultural commissioner for cotton fertilizer tags, whereas $10,500 has already been sold this year. This is taken as a certain indication of a great cotton acreage. The Agricultural department has information that the other Southern states are having similar experiences.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Jan. 18, 1900.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week has been a little dull, until to-day, when there was great activity, on heavy increase in the visible shown by Bradstreet's. The growing crop has a favorable outlook with the exceptions of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. In the two states first named, fly is reported doing much damage, and in the latter, freezing and thawing has hurt the wheat. To-day prices were very weak. Cash wheat shows a decline during the week of 3¾c and May 2¾c. Corn has been dull, and without marked feature. Cash corn is about unchanged, while May is 1½c higher. Clover seed has sold fairly well at an advance of 5@7½c per bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-day.

Wheat was 1¼ to 1⅝c lower at the close in the outside markets to-day than on yesterday. Prices opened weak on selling by foreigners and lower Liverpool. Soon there was a better tone on buying by shorts, and prices moved up ¼ to ⅜c. Northwestern receipts were 295 cars, compared with 225 cars corresponding day last week, and 483 cars a year ago. Trade became very active near the close when longs dumped their stuff as rapidly as possible, the factor of weakness being an increase as shown by Bradstreet's, Europe and float, of 4,880,000 bushels. There were many holdings of wheat in the country, and they did not hesitate to let it go. Prices closed at the lowest point of the day.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	71¾	71¾	69⅜	69⅜
Chicago	66¼	66⅜	65	65½
New York	72⅝-¾	72⅝	a71⅛	a71⅛
St. Louis	69	69	67⅝-¾	67⅝-¾
Minneapolis	65	65⅛	62⅝	62⅝-¾
Duluth	66	66⅛-¼	b64⅞	b64⅞

At Chicago, January wheat opened at [illegible]c; close, 63½c. [illegible] At New York July wheat opened at 72⅜c bid; close, 71½c asked. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 65⅝@66c.

Puts on May wheat at Chicago to-day: Open, 64⅝c; at 1:30, 64⅝c bid; calls, 65⅝c; at 1:30, 65⅝@66c. Puts on corn at Chicago, 33¼@33⅜c; calls, 33⅝c asked.

January oats at Chicago, 22⅝c; May, 23¾c; high, 24⅛c; low, 23⅝c; close, 23¾c.

Pork at Chicago for January, $10.70; May, $11.05 open and high, and $10.95 low and close.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.95 open and high, and $5.87 low and close.

Pork at Chicago for January, $5.87; May, $6.07, high, $6.12; low and close, $6.02.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat east of Rockies, decrease, 280,000 bushels; Europe and afloat, increase, 4,600,000. Corn, increase, 1,466,000 bushels. Oats, decrease, 297,000 bushels. [illegible] in Odessa stocks is partly responsible for the increase in European supplies.

Corn was without special feature beyond weakness with wheat. Prices held well and closed without material change, compared with the preceding day. At Chicago January corn opened at 30¾, and closed at 31. May, 33, rose to 33⅛, and closed at 33⅛. At New York May corn opened at 39¾, rose to 39⅞, and closed at 39⅞ asked.

Telegram from Lamson Bros.: A dispatch from Agricultural department, Washington, says: Mr. Hyde says there will be no government report issued this month. There will be a report issued the latter part of this week, treating of live stock only. This report will be given to the newspapers.

Primary receipts of wheat, 349,527 bushels; same time last year, 635,000; shipments, 128,180 bushels; same time last year, 249,000. Receipts of corn, 522,176 bushels; same time last year, 390,000; shipments, 226,458; same time last year, 406,000.

Paris wheat unchanged to 5c lower; flour unchanged to 10c lower.

Liverpool wheat unchanged to ⅛d lower; futures ⅛d lower; spot corn, ⅛d lower, futures unchanged.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat 1⅜c off; May, 1⅜ and July 1⅜c decline at noon to-day, compared with yesterday at the local exchange. Prices very active and market weak. No. 2 soft red wheat, 69⅜, close, 69⅜c. No. 2 soft red, 69¼c. May wheat, 71¾, high and close, 69⅜; July, 70⅜, 70⅜, then 69⅝.

Corn Dull, Steady.

Corn was dull at steady figures; No. 2 mixed, 32; No. 3 yellow, 33; May, 35⅝c. Oats—Dull. Cash, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; May, 25⅜c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 25⅜c.

Rye—Neglected.

Clover seed—Dull, steadier. Prime, old, cash, $5.85; January, $5.77½ asked; March, $5.77½ asked; No. 2, [illegible]. Receipts, 468 bags; shipments, 450.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was dull to-day, on account of bad weather. Butter and eggs unchanged. Vegetables steady. Poultry a trifle easier.

Butter—Finest creamery, 27@28c; dairy, 17@20c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 21c.

Vegetables—Turnips, bu., 25c; beets, bu., 30c; beans, bu., $2; cabbages, pound, 1c; carrots, bu., 30c; onions, bu., 30c; celery, dozen stalks, 30@35c; lettuce, lb., 10c; potatoes, bu., 40@45c; sweet potatoes, bu., Jerseys, $1.75; [illegible] rutabagas, bu., 30c; parsnips, bu., 35c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 20@25c per 100 lbs.; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 8c; green calf, 10c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10c; No. 2's, 9c; No. 1 calf, 11c; No. 2's, 10@10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 8½@9c; old fowls, 8c; turkeys, 10c; geese and ducks, 8c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, per lb., 6½@7c, turkeys, 7@8c; old fowls, 6c; geese, and ducks, 6c.

Fruits—Apples, bbl., $4.50@5.00; bushel, $1.50; cranberries, bbl., $7.00; quart, 10c; lemons, box, $4.50@5; oranges, $3.75@[illegible].

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per lb., [illegible]; veal, [illegible]; mutton, 6c; lambs, [illegible]; beef, [illegible].

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, [illegible]; boiled, [illegible].

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, per bbl., $11.00; [illegible] hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., [illegible] bologna sausage, [illegible] fresh sausage, [illegible].

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@25c.

Feed—Middlings, [illegible]; screenings, [illegible] per ton, [illegible]; corn meal, and chopped feed, per 100 lbs., [illegible].

Rock Salt—Per ton, $9.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $2.25 per 100 lbs.

Furs—Muskrat, [illegible]; raccoon, [illegible]; skunk, [illegible]; mink, [illegible]; gray fox, [illegible].

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in ear—New, per 100 lbs., 35@40c; old, 50c.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Receipts of hogs over the estimate and weaker prices at the yards, caused a weak opening in provisions. After the first hour there was a good demand and the tone was steady. [illegible] May pork closed 7½c lower at [illegible]; May lard [illegible] and May ribs 5c lower at [illegible].

Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 16.—Butter—Receipts, 7,986 packages; steady. June creamery, 21@25c; factory, 17@22c. [illegible] Cheese—Receipts, 2,622 packages; large, [illegible]; fancy, small, [illegible]. Eggs—Receipts, [illegible] packages; market barely steady; [illegible] western unregulated [illegible]. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined steady. Coffee, quiet. Molasses steady.

Toledo, Jan. 16.—Close: Wheat—Jan., 69⅜c; May, 71¾c; July, 70⅞c. Corn—Jan., 31c; May, 33⅞@34c; July, 34c. Oats—Jan., 22½c; May, 23¾c; July, 23⅛c. Pork—Jan., $10.70; May, $10.95; July, $11.05. Lard—Jan., $5.87½; May, $6.02½; July, $6.10. Ribs—Jan., $5.70; May, $5.80. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.50; S. W., $1.50; May, $1.48; Sept., $1.50.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Jan. 16.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market quiet; mediums, $4.70@4.75; Yorkers, $4.55@4.60; pigs, $4.40; stags and roughs, $3.25@4.50.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16.—The demand for live stock is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.25@4.25; milch cows, quiet at $25@50; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Market higher; prime lambs, $5.75@5.90; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.60@4.70; Yorkers, $4.60@4.65; pigs, $4.40@4.45; roughs, $3.50@4.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000; choice fat cattle steady; others slow and weak, including butchers' stock; feeders about steady; beeves, $4.25@6.40; cows, $3.00@4.70; heifers, $3.50@5.80; canners, $2.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $4.10@5.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 40,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 40,000; left over, 3,000; heavy, 5c lower; light, 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.70; good to choice heavy, $4.55@4.70; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.35@4.57½; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.65.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady; pigs, $4.50; Yorkers, $4.75; mediums, $4.80@4.85; heavy, $4.85. Sheep—Market same as yesterday's closing, stronger.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Jan. 16.—Opening dealings were so small as to give no very decisive tone to the market. In the prominent stocks changes were confined to fractions and mostly on the side of losses. New York Air Brake dropped 3½.

Manhattan and Metropolitan yielded 1 and 1½ under bear pressure, but other stocks held well. When pressure was relaxed Metropolitan rallied a point above last night and Sugar, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and Tobacco rose strongly. Business was smaller than for months and dealings were entirely professional.

Prices of leading stocks tended upward but the movement in Metropolitan was very erratic. A range of several points was covered frequently. The top price was reached at midday. The bond market was held firm and was relatively more active than stocks.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am. Sugar	116	117⅝	115⅜	117
Am. Steel Wire	46	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞
Am. Tobacco	97	99⅛	96⅞	98⅜
Atchison, com.	19¾	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞
Atchison, pfd.	59⅝	60	58⅝	59⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	67½	69⅝	67⅛	68⅞
C. B. & Q.	120¾	121¼	120⅛	121
Chesp. & Ohio	29⅜	30	29	30
Con. Tobacco	32	32	31¼	32
Federal Steel, com.	49⅞	50⅝	49⅛	50⅝
Federal Steel, pfd.	73	73	73	73
Louisville & Nashv.	80	80	79⅝	80
Leather, com.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
Leather, pfd.	74⅝	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞
Manhattan	91½	92⅞	90⅞	91½
Missouri Pacific	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
North. Pacific, com.	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51⅜
North. Pacific, pfd.	73⅞	74	73⅞	74
New York Central	134	134⅜	133½	134⅛
Pacific Mail	44	44	42⅞	43
People's Gas	102⅞	103⅛	102⅛	103
Rock Island	106½	106⅞	106	106⅞
St. Paul	116⅞	117⅜	116⅞	117⅜
South. Pacific	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
South. Ry., pfd.	54	54	54	54
Texas Pacific	15	15	15	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron	82⅞	84	82⅛	84
Union Pacific, com.	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
Union Pacific, pfd.	74⅝	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞
Wabash, pfd.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Western Union	87½	87½	87⅛	87½

New York, Jan. 16.—Money on call nominally 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83. Silver certificates, $5,000 ounces at 59¼c. Bar silver, 59⅛c. Mexican dollars, 47⅜c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	133⅝	134
U. S. 4's (new) registered	132⅝	134
U. S. 5's coupons	113¼	113
U. S. 5's registered	112	113
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	114⅝	114½
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114⅝	114½
U. S. 2's registered	102⅝	102½
U. S. 3's coupons	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 3's registered	109⅝	109⅝

Trade.

The general trade of the country during the past week has been steady. The volume was satisfactory for the season.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.81
Pennsylvania	1.66
Barnesville	1.56
Corning	1.44
New Castle	1.41
North Lima	1.17
South Lima	1.12
Indiana	1.12
Scio	1.65

The Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 16.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points lower and followed an uneventful course during the early session. The English cables about met expectations and the views from the south were not radically different from preconceived ideas. Business around the opening consisted mainly of English buying, Wall street covering and local liquidation. Liverpool bought here and sold in the home markets, being a continuance of its policy to close out old straddles, many of which were made last summer. Advices from New Orleans depicted no change in the South's attitude.

Cotton futures opened steady. January, $7.35; February, $7.34; March, $7.34; April, $7.34; May, $7.37; June, $7.37; July, $7.39; August, $7.38; September, $6.91; October, $6.81; November, $6.77; December, $6.72.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 7⅞c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—The past week has been the most satisfactory one since the new crop was placed upon the market. Offerings fairly large, and prices strong. The trade took everything put up for sale. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.	
Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed	$ 4.50@ 5.00
Trash (sound	5.00@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Medium lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 7.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 7.50
Common leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Medium leaf	8.00@ 9.50
Good leaf	9.50@12.00
Fine and selections	12.00@17.50
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@ 5.50
Trash (sound	5.50@ 6.50
Common lugs	6.50@ 7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Good lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	8.00@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed	$ 2.25@ 2.50
Trash (round)	2.50@ 3.00
Common lugs	3.00@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.00@ 6.00
Medium leaf	6.00@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 8.50

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "Sales are still quite small, amounting at the three chief markets for the week to only 5,185,000 lbs., and for two weeks to 8,588,300 lbs., considerably less than the usual weekly average a short time ago. The markets are waiting for the opening of woolen goods, of which some have advanced 15 to 35 per cent with satisfactory business, though no idea is yet possible as to the extent of this demand, except in a few makes of which the production is limited, and which are sold up and said to be withdrawn from the market. Manufacturers in general are not buying wool liberally, though some have taken small lots to fill deficiency in supplies. It is said that there is some shading in order to effect sales, though in general prices rule about as they did early in December. But the markets are now much more conservative, and the speculative fever has abated. Belief that foreign supplies are short has been the basis of most of the confidence prevailing, and it is expected that the London sales will show further advances and lift speculation here into new life. Meanwhile it is a problem of increasing difficulty for the manufacturers how they are to make goods of ordinary classes sell well if prices charged are commensurate with higher quotations for wool."